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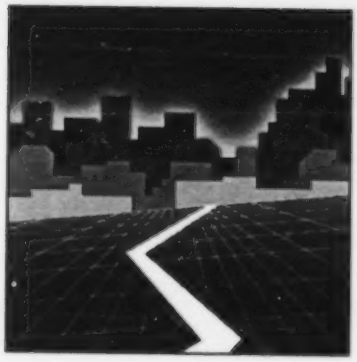
Analytical Paper

Trends and Conditions in Census Metropolitan Areas

Immigrants in Canada's Census Metropolitan Areas



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Trends and Conditions in Census Metropolitan Areas

This series of reports provides key background information on the trends and conditions in Canadian Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) across a number of dimensions. Subjects covered include demographics, housing, immigration, aboriginal persons, low income, economic conditions, health, location of work and commuting mode, and culture. Most reports cover the 1981-2001 period.

The objective of these reports is to provide statistical measures of trends and conditions in our larger metropolitan areas, and neighbourhoods within them. These measures will be available for use in city planning and in policy assessments of what works to create a healthy city.

Statistics Canada has worked on this project in collaboration with the Cities Secretariat of the Privy Council Office, with financial assistance from 14 other departments.

This project is being conducted under the direction of Doug Norris and Garnett Picot at Statistics Canada.

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Statistics Canada
Business and Labour Market Analysis Division

Trends and Conditions in Census Metropolitan Areas

Immigrants in Canada's Census Metropolitan Areas

Grant Schellenberg

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Note of appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

Table of contents

Executive summary **6**

Chapter 1 – Introduction **9**

1.1 Data and definitions 10

Chapter 2 – The settlement of recent immigrants across CMAs **11**

2.1 Immigrants settle disproportionately in large metropolitan areas 11

2.2 Immigrants increasingly likely to come from Asia 11

2.3 Source countries of recent immigrants vary by metropolitan area 12

2.4 Recent immigrants represent an increasing share of the population in many urban areas 13

2.5 Most immigrants settle in one CMA and do not move to another CMA 13

2.6 Urban ties to immigration even larger when considering second generation immigrants 14

Chapter 3 – The settlement of recent immigrants within Canada's CMAs **20**

3.1 The geographic concentration of recent immigrants is highest in Montréal and Ottawa–Hull 20

3.2 Rental accommodation and geographic concentration 21

3.3 The share of visible minority neighbourhoods on the rise in Toronto and Vancouver 22

3.4 Recent immigrants more likely to live with others from the same source country 23

Chapter 4 – The characteristics of immigrants across Canadian CMAs **31**

4.1 Vancouver has received more economic immigrants than other CMAs while Montréal has received more refugees 31

4.2 Most immigrants were in their prime working years when they arrived 32

4.3 Immigrants were more likely to have post-secondary credentials than Canadian-born 33

4.4 Most new immigrants report knowledge of English or French 33

Chapter 5 – Public services and housing **37**

5.1 Recent immigrants were more likely than the Canadian-born to use public transit 37

5.2 Immigration has important implications for educational services 38

5.2.1 Primary and secondary education 39

5.2.2 Post-secondary education 39

5.3 Home ownership rates differ between recent immigrants and Canadian-born, but also between recent immigrants from different CMAs 40

Chapter 6 – Labour market characteristics **48**

6.1 Recent immigrants had lower employment rates than Canadian-born 48

6.2 Recent immigrants had higher unemployment rates than Canadian-born 49

6.3 Recent immigrants were less likely to work full-year and full-time 49

6.4 Immigrants were more likely than Canadian-born to be self employed in some CMAs, but not others 50

6.5 Recent immigrants were less likely to be employed in occupations typically requiring a university degree 50

Chapter 7 – Earnings **58**

7.1 Immigrants earn less than Canadian-born, but the gap is reduced as they gain Canadian experience 58

7.2 Recent immigrants were much more likely to work for low-wages 59

7.3 Recent immigrants were less likely to be high-earners 59

Chapter 8 – Conclusion **64**

Appendix tables **65**

References **72**

Executive summary

Across the nation, businesses, policy makers and Canadians from all walks of life share a heightened interest and awareness of the status of Canada's metropolitan areas. They are interested in enhancing the economic, cultural and environmental health of urban areas, and ensuring that Canada's metropolitan areas continue to be good places to live. There is also awareness of the many challenges that must be met.

This report is the third of a series that develops statistical measures to shed light on issues of importance for Canada's largest urban areas. Statistics Canada has worked on this project in collaboration with the Cities Secretariat of the Privy Council Office.

The objective is to provide statistical measures on trends and conditions in our larger urban areas and the neighbourhoods within them. These measures will be available for use in city planning and in policy assessments of what works to create a healthy city.

This comprehensive report paints a statistical picture of immigration in Canada. It does so by examining:

- the settlement patterns of immigrants;
- the characteristics of immigrants, including their source country, and the skills they bring to Canada;
- the implications immigration may have for public transit, educational services and housing;
- the labour market experiences and earnings of recent immigrants.

The settlement patterns of recent immigrants across CMAs

Virtually all immigrants who had arrived in Canada in the decade preceding the 2001 Census resided in one of Canada's 27 census metropolitan areas (CMAs). Furthermore, settlement was disproportionately located in the largest three CMAs—Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver—which together became home to 73% of these new arrivals. In 1981, 58% of immigrants who had arrived in the previous decade settled in these three CMAs.

Nevertheless, many smaller CMAs have large shares of their population composed of recent immigrants. For example, Windsor receives only about 1.3% of all recent immigrants, but this composes a much larger share (8%) of Windsor's total population.

Central to the increasing concentration of recent immigrants within Canada's CMAs has been a shift in the source countries from which recent immigrants have arrived. The share of all recent immigrants arriving from East Asia and South Asia increased by 21 percentage points between 1981 and 2001 (from 18% to 39%), while the share of recent immigrants from North America, Northern and Western Europe decreased by 20 percentage points (from 28% to 8%).

Familial and social networks are primary considerations in the decision of where to live.

Second generation immigrants also tend to reside in the largest urban areas increasing the impact of immigration. Almost three-quarters of Torontonians aged 15 or older have direct ties to immigration. About one-half (52%) are themselves immigrants, while another 22% are 2nd generation immigrants with at least one parent born outside of Canada. The remaining 26% of the Toronto population (aged 15 or older) is comprised of individuals who were born in Canada to two Canadian-born parents.

Most secondary mobility among recent immigrants occurs in the three years after arrival, and very few immigrants move from one CMA to another during the resettlement process.

The settlement patterns of recent immigrants within CMAs

The geographic concentration of recent immigrants within CMAs is highest in Montréal and Ottawa–Hull and lowest in Calgary and Victoria. The geographic concentration of recent immigrants within CMAs is correlated with the share of recent immigrants residing in rented accommodation.

The characteristics of recent immigrants

Individuals immigrating to Canada may be admitted through one of three administrative streams—economic immigrants, family class immigrants and refugees. Since the mid-1990s, a larger share of immigrants intending to settle in Montréal were refugees compared with those intending to settle elsewhere. Likewise, a larger share of immigrants intending to settle in Vancouver were economic immigrants compared with those intending to settle in other CMAs.

Most immigrants were in their prime working years when they arrived. In Toronto, for example, 65% of recent immigrants were aged 18 to 49 compared with 47% of Canadian-born persons.

Immigrants were also more likely to have post-secondary credentials than Canadian-born. In most CMAs the share of recent immigrants aged 25 to 54 who have a university degree is about 12 to 15 percentage points higher than the share of Canadian-born individuals in the same age group.

Public services and housing

Immigration might have implications for the provision of public services and housing in Canada's urban areas. For example, in Montréal, the share of recent immigrants commuting to work by public transit is more than twice that of Canadian-born persons, at 48% and 20% respectively. The high rate of public transit utilization among recent immigrants, coupled with the sizeable number of recent immigrants residing in many CMAs, means that this group is an important (and growing) customer-base for the public transit systems in many CMAs.

Immigration raises implications for elementary and secondary schools. In 2001, about one-quarter of all children aged 0 to 17 in Toronto and Vancouver were themselves recent immigrants or were born in Canada to recent immigrant parents. Most of these children resided in households in which a language other than English or French was the main language spoken by their parents.

In all age groups between 18 and 54, recent immigrants were more likely than Canadian-born persons to have been attending school in 2000-2001. The high incidence of school attendance among recent immigrants, coupled with the sizeable number of recent immigrants residing in many CMAs, means that this group accounts for a significant share of the student population in many CMAs.

Labour market conditions of recent immigrants

Recent immigrants had lower employment rates and higher unemployment rates than the Canadian-born. For example, in Edmonton recent immigrants had an employment rate of 76.1% and an unemployment rate of 5.9% compared to rates of 84.0% and 4.1% respectively for the Canadian-born. Other CMAs showed similar patterns and differentials were typically higher for women than men.

Recent immigrants were also less likely to work full year and full time. Taking men aged 25 to 54 in Ottawa–Hull as an example, 61% of recent immigrants worked full-year full-time in 2000 compared with 77% of the Canadian born. Other CMAs showed similar patterns. Patterns were also similar for women, although both immigrant and Canadian-born women were less likely to work full-year full-time.

In addition, recent immigrants were less likely to be employed in occupations typically requiring a university degree. In fact, recent immigrants with a university degree were much more likely to be working in a low-skill occupation than their Canadian-born counterparts. In Vancouver, for example, 31% of recent immigrants with a degree were employed in these jobs compared with 13% of Canadian-born graduates.

Earnings

On average, immigrants earn less than the Canadian-born, but the gap is reduced as immigrants gain work experience in Canada. In their first years after arrival, male immigrants who arrived in Canada between 1975 and 1979 had earnings that were less than 85% of those of comparable Canadian-born workers. Twenty-one years after arrival, their earnings had all but caught up to their Canadian-born counterparts.

There is however, growing evidence that more recent cohorts of arrivals have not fared as well as past cohorts. In the initial years after arrival, male immigrants who arrived in Canada between 1995 and 1999 had earnings that were less than 60% of those of comparable Canadian-born workers. It remains to be seen if earnings for these workers will ever catch up to their Canadian-born counterparts. The details of this story are essentially the same for all CMAs.

Recent immigrants were also much more likely to work for low-wages (under $20,000 per year) and much less likely to earn high-earnings (more than $100,000 per year).

Chapter 1

Introduction

Immigration has long been, and continues to be, a central feature of Canada's demographic landscape. In 2001, the share of Canadians who were born outside of the country—at 18%—was higher than it had been in 70 years. Furthermore, immigration has increasingly become an urban phenomenon, with the vast majority of new immigrants settling in one of Canada's larger metropolitan areas. Any discussion about immigrants is, almost without exception, a discussion about immigrants in large urban areas.

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the characteristics and experiences of recent immigrants residing in Canada's large metropolitan areas. The report is very broad in scope and is structured as follows.

In Chapter 2, the settlement patterns of recent immigrants *across* Canadian metropolitan areas are examined. We document the extent to which recent immigrants are concentrated in Montréal, Toronto, Vancouver and other CMAs, along with how this concentration has changed over the past twenty years. The settlement patterns of recent immigrants from different regions of the world are central to this discussion. Other issues are also addressed in this chapter, including the extent to which 2nd generation immigrants are concentrated in urban areas.

In Chapter 3, the settlement patterns of recent immigrants *within* Canadian metropolitan areas are examined. The geographic concentration of recent immigrants within CMAs is documented, along with the correlation between such concentration and the share of recent immigrants residing in rented accommodation. Furthermore, evidence on the concentration of recent immigrants in visible minority neighbourhoods is presented.

In Chapter 4, the characteristics of recent immigrants are considered. First, the admissions classes of immigrants intending to reside in various urban areas are compared using administrative data from Citizenship and Immigration Canada. The results show that urban areas differ in terms of the relative proportions of economic immigrants, family class immigrants and refugees they attract. Demographic characteristics of immigrants, such as age, education and language, are subsequently compared across metropolitan areas and over time.

In Chapter 5, information germane to municipal public services and infrastructure is presented, specifically, immigrants' use of public transit, their enrolment in educational institutions, and the characteristics of their housing.

In Chapter 6, the labour market experiences of recent immigrants in urban areas are the central focus. We examine, in turn, the participation of recent immigrants in the labour force, their unemployment rates, the characteristics of their jobs, and their occupations.

In Chapter 7, the earnings of immigrants are examined.

One of the challenges of providing an overview of the characteristics and experiences of recent immigrants in urban centres is the many points of comparisons that may be made. For example, the characteristics of immigrants in 2001 could be compared across urban areas. Are immigrants in Montréal different from those in Calgary, Toronto or Vancouver? Alternatively, the characteristics of immigrants in a specific urban area could be examined over time. Were the characteristics of recent immigrants in, say, Toronto different in 2001 than they were in 1991 and 1981? Comparisons could also be made across cities and over time. How have the characteristics of immigrants in Toronto changed between 1981 and 2001, and have the same changes been evident in Montréal and Vancouver? Comparisons could also be made between sub-populations of immigrants, such as those from different source countries.

Pursing all of these lines of investigation is not possible within a single publication because of the volume of information that would be required. The focus of this report is on the characteristics and experiences of recent immigrants in 2001, with emphasis placed on how these vary across urban areas. Information on trends over time is provided in some instances, but such trends are not the central focus of the report.

Furthermore, the analysis is limited to those CMAs in which recent immigrants account for at least three percent of the total population. In some cases, the analysis is further limited to the top five or top three immigrant receiving CMAs. This approach captures the characteristics and experiences of the vast majority of recent immigrant while also streamlining the volume of information presented in the report.

1.1 Data and definitions

The primary source of data for this report is the 2001 Census, and more specifically, the census 'long form' which collected detailed information from approximately 1 in 5 households across Canada. The primary strength of this data source is that information is available from over six million respondents, making it possible to provide population estimates for subgroups, such as recent immigrants from specific countries, as well as population estimates for small geographic areas, such as neighbourhoods.

The primary focus of the report is on the characteristics and experiences of *recent immigrants,* defined as individuals who were born outside of Canada and who immigrated here during the years 1991 to 2001 inclusive. At some points in the analysis, recent immigrants are further subdivided by the 'source regions' and, in some cases, the 'source countries' from which they arrived. Readers should note that source regions and countries refer to the immigrant's place of birth, which may not be the same as the region or country from which they emigrated. Non-permanent residents and institutional residents have been excluded from the analysis. Furthermore, individuals who were born outside of Canada but who did not immigrate here (i.e., Canadians born abroad) have been excluded from the analysis. Percentage figures presented in this report may differ slightly from previous census releases because of these exclusions.

Throughout this report, comparisons are drawn between recent immigrants residing in different census metropolitan areas (CMAs). A CMA is a large urban area comprised of an urban core and adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of integration with the urban core. CMAs have an urban core population of 100,000 or more. In the report the terms CMA, urban areas and metropolitan areas are used interchangeably.

In addition to Census data, the paper draws on evidence from the first wave of the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC), conducted by Statistics Canada and Citizenship and Immigration Canada under the Policy Research Initiative. The LSIC uses a longitudinal design that surveyed a representative sample of approximately 12,000 of the 164,2000 immigrants aged 15 or older who arrived in Canada between October 2000 and September 2001. LSIC results reported here are from the first interview that was conducted with these individuals about six months after their arrival. These individuals are referred to as 'newly arrived immigrants' in this report. Finally, information on the intended destination of immigrants was obtained through a customized table provided by Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Chapter 2

The settlement of recent immigrants across CMAs

This chapter examines where new immigrants settle and how mobile they are after arriving in Canada. It also examines where second generation immigrants reside. It finds that:

- immigrants settle disproportionately in large metropolitan areas, especially Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver,
- immigrants were increasingly likely to come from Asia,
- while most new immigrants settle in one of the 'big three' CMAs, new immigrants still make up a considerable share of the population in some smaller CMAs,
- immigrants tend to stay in the same CMA in which they first settle,
- second generation immigrants also tend to reside in the largest urban areas.

2.1 Immigrants settle disproportionately in large metropolitan areas

For many decades immigration has been predominantly an urban phenomenon in Canada, and this continues to be the case. In 2001, virtually all immigrants who had arrived in Canada over the previous ten years (94%) resided in a CMA, and only 6% resided in smaller cities or towns or in rural areas.

Although recent immigrants have long had a propensity to settle in CMAs, the proportion of them doing so has been on the rise—increasing from 84% to 94% between 1981 and 2001. The share of Canadian-born persons residing in CMAs increased from 53% to 59% over this period (see Table 2.1).

Not only have recent immigrants become increasingly concentrated within Canada's large metropolitan areas, they have been increasingly concentrated *within a few* of these—specifically Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver. Indeed, between 1981 and 2001 the share of recent immigrants residing in these 'top three' CMAs increased from 58% to 73%, while the share of recent immigrants residing in the 'top five' CMAs increased from 67% to 80% (see Table 2.2).

The extent to which certain CMAs attract recent immigrants is evident in Figure 2.1. In 2001, 43% of all recent immigrants resided in Toronto, accounting for almost 792,000 individuals. Just under one-fifth of all recent immigrants (18%) resided in Vancouver, while 12% resided in Montréal. Ottawa–Hull and Calgary were fourth and fifth on the list of CMAs that attracted the most immigrants, both with about 4% of the total. Ottawa–Hull displaced Edmonton in 1996 as one of the top five CMAs in which recent immigrants reside.

2.2 Immigrants increasingly likely to come from Asia

Recent immigrants from many regions of the world have long had a propensity to settle in Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver. For example, in 1981 the majority of recent immigrants from East Asia (71%), the Caribbean (83%), South Asia (62%) and South America (72%) resided in these three CMAs, and in this respect, Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver have long been destinations of choice (Table 2.3). That being said, the share of recent immigrants from these regions who have settled in these three CMAs has

been increasing. For example, the share of recent immigrants from East Asia residing in Montréal, Toronto or Vancouver increased from 71% to 84% between 1981 and 2001, while the share of recent immigrants from South Asian doing so increased from 62% to 82%. Immigrants from other regions, specifically North America and Western and Northern Europe, have historically been far less likely to settle in Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver, although the proportions of them doing so have increased (see Table 2.3).

Central to the increasing concentration of recent immigrants within Canada's CMAs has been a shift in the source countries from which recent immigrants have arrived. More specifically, the share of all recent immigrants arriving from East Asia and South Asia increased by 21 percentage points between 1981 and 2001 (from 18% to 39%), while the share of recent immigrants from North America, Northern and Western Europe decreased by 20 percentage points (from 28% to 8%—see Table 2.4). Immigrants from East Asia and South Asia have a high and increasing propensity to settle in Montréal, Toronto or Vancouver, and immigrants from these regions have accounted for an increasing share of all new arrivals in Canada. Conversely, immigrants from North America and Northern and Western Europe have a far lower propensity to settle in Montréal, Toronto or Vancouver, and immigrants from these regions have accounted for a declining share of all new arrivals.

Information from the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants in Canada (LSIC) provides some insights on why immigrants settle where they do (Table 2.5). When asked about the reasons why they chose to live in a particular city, the largest share of newly arrived immigrants (41%) cited the presence of a spouse, partner or family member in the area and an additional 18% cited the presence of friends (Statistics Canada 2003a). Quite clearly, familial and social networks are primary considerations in the decision of where to live. Other factors, such as job prospects (14%), education prospects (5%), lifestyle factors (5%) and housing (4%) were cited by smaller shares of newly arrived immigrants.

The unique attributes of certain CMAs also play a role in attracting immigrants. Focusing on immigrants admitted to Canada in the economic class (more on this below), evidence from the LSIC shows that 20% of those residing in Vancouver said that climate was an important factor in their decision regarding where to live. Of those residing in Montréal, 19% said that language was an important consideration. These reasons were not among the top five reasons cited by economic class immigrants living elsewhere. Finally, job prospects and business prospects were important considerations in the settlement decisions for economic class immigrants residing outside of Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal.

2.3 Source countries of recent immigrants vary by metropolitan area

As noted above, there has been a significant shift in the source countries from which recent immigrants arrived in Canada through the 1990s. When comparisons are drawn across the top five Canadian CMAs, similarities and differences are evident in this respect.

Most apparent within each of the top five CMAs (i.e., Montréal, Toronto, Vancouver, Ottawa–Hull and Calgary) has been the 20 to 25 percentage point decline in the share of recent immigrants from North America, Western Europe[1] and Oceania (see Table 2.7). In Canada overall, the share of recent immigrants from these regions declined by 28 percentage points over the 90's. Conversely, all five CMAs saw considerable increases in the shares of recent immigrants from West Asia, South Asia and East Asia. A more detailed look at the specific countries from which recent immigrants arrived shows that in each of these CMAs, China was among the top five source countries (see Table 2.6), followed by the Philippines, India and Hong Kong. Montréal is somewhat unique in terms of source countries, with the largest shares of recent immigrants arriving from Haiti, Algeria, France and Lebanon.

1. Western Europe is broadly defined here to include countries in Western, Northern and Southern Europe.

Vancouver is unique insofar as over one-half of all recent immigrants in 2001 were from East Asia, and 62% of all recent immigrants came from just five source countries: China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, India and the Philippines (Table 2.6). In contrast, in Montréal and Ottawa–Hull the top five source countries accounted for only about 30% of all recent immigrants and in this respect, there was far less concentration in the source country composition of recent immigrants in these two CMAs than there was in Vancouver.

2.4 Recent immigrants represent an increasing share of the population in many urban areas

While most immigrants settle in one of the 'big three' CMAs—Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver—many smaller CMAs have large shares of their population composed of recent immigrants. For example, Windsor receives only about 1.3% of all recent immigrants, but this composes a much larger share (8%) of Windsor's total population (Figure 2.2).

Furthermore, recent immigrants comprise an increasing share of the population in many urban areas. And from a CMA perspective, immigrants are of increasing importance in many metropolitan areas, not just the 'big three'.

In 2001, recent immigrants accounted for 17.3% and 16.8% of the total populations of Toronto and Vancouver respectively, increases of 4 and 6 percentage points respectively since 1981 (see Table 2.8). Immigrants accounted for 6 to 8 percent of the total population in several other CMAs—Windsor, Calgary, Abbotsford, Ottawa–Hull, Montréal and Kitchener being among them. Population estimates for immigrants and Canadian-born persons in selected CMAs are provided in Table A.1 in the Appendix.

At the low end of the distribution, recent immigrants accounted for very small proportions of the populations in many other CMAs. More specifically, in 2001 recent immigrants accounted for less than 1% of the total populations of St. John's, Sudbury, Saint John, Trois-Rivières and Chicoutimi–Jonquière, and for less than 3% of the total populations of St. Catharines–Niagara, Kingston, Oshawa, Sherbrooke, Saskatoon, Halifax, Regina, Québec and Thunder Bay (Appendix Table A.2).

2.5 Most immigrants settle in one CMA and do not move to another CMA

The information presented thus far is limited to where recent immigrants resided at the time of the 2001 Census. This provides a 'snap shot' at a single point in time, but does not provide insights regarding the extent to which recent immigrants move from one urban area to another once they have arrived in Canada. In other words, do recent immigrants typically stay in one place or do they move around within Canada during the resettlement process?

The Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants in Canada (LSIC) provides some insights on this issue, showing that the vast majority of immigrants who stated a destination at the time of their admission to Canada actually ended up settling where they had intended to. More specifically, 87% of the new arrivals who said they intended to live in Toronto actually settled there; 83% of those who said they intended to live in Vancouver actually did so; and 85% of those who intended to settle in Montréal actually did so (Statistics Canada 2003a). In short, most immigrants follow through on their settlement intentions.

Evidence from the 2001 Census tells a similar story. Figure 2.3 shows the proportion of recent immigrants who had moved in the 12 months preceding the Census. (Recent immigrants who were residing outside of the country one year earlier were excluded from the calculation.) As the downward slope of the top line shows, recent immigrants who had arrived in Canada in more recent years (since 1997) were most likely to have moved between 2000 and 2001, while those who had arrived at earlier points in time were far less likely to have done so. This is consistent with other evidence that indicates most secondary mobility occurs fairly soon after arrival in Canada (Dougherty 2000).

Furthermore, the Census allows us to distinguish between individuals who moved *within* the same CMA from those who moved *between* CMAs. As shown in Figure 2.3, the vast majority of recent immigrants who moved in the previous year relocated within the same CMA (this was the case for 80% to 85% of movers), while a fairly small share (about 15% to 20% of all movers or about 5% or less of all immigrants) had moved from one CMA to another.

Taking a longer time frame, we can compare where recent immigrants resided in 2001 with where they had resided five years earlier. This information is presented in Table 2.9. Reading across the first row of the table, we see that the vast majority (96%) of recent immigrants who were living in Toronto in 1996 were still living there in 2001. Less than 4% had left the area during the intervening years. Similarly, the vast majority of recent immigrants who were living in Vancouver in 1996 were still there five years later (95%), while this was the case for 91% of those in Montréal. Of the 9% of recent immigrants who had left Montréal between 1996 and 2001, about one-half (4%) had moved to Toronto.

The only group of immigrants among whom mobility was somewhat more prevalent was those who were residing in smaller cities (census agglomerations)[2] and other areas in 1996. By 2001, about 20% of these individuals had left these smaller cities, with the largest share of them (5% — or about one-quarter of those who had moved) having re-located to Toronto. It should be noted, however, that the overall share of recent immigrants who were residing in smaller cities (census agglomerations) and other areas in 1996 was very small, accounting for only about 4% of recent immigrants at that time.

2.6 Urban ties to immigration even larger when considering second generation immigrants

The extent to which immigration is an urban phenomenon goes beyond the locational decisions of immigrants themselves and is also evident in the extent to which the Canadian-born children of immigrants, that is, 2nd generation immigrants, also reside in large metropolitan areas.

Consider individuals aged 15 to 29. Almost two-thirds (64%) of 2nd generation immigrants resided in Montréal, Toronto or Vancouver in 2001, while this was the case for less than one-quarter (22%) of persons born in Canada to two Canadian-born parents.[3] Of course, some of these individuals still resided with their parents so the difference between these groups was to be expected. Yet even among persons aged 30 to 54, 2nd generation immigrants were about twice as likely as persons born in Canada to two Canadian-born parents to reside in Montréal, Toronto or Vancouver, at 47% and 24% respectively.

When all immigrants as well as 2nd generation immigrants are considered together, the extent to which people in Canada's largest CMAs have ties to immigration is even larger. As shown in Figure 2.4, almost three-quarters of Torontonians aged 15 or older have some direct ties to immigration. About one-half (52%) are themselves immigrants, while another 22% are 2nd generation immigrants with at least one parent born outside of Canada.[4] The remaining 26% of the Toronto population (aged 15 or older) is comprised of persons born in Canada to two Canadian-born parents.[5] Considering other CMAs, we see that over one-half of the adult populations (aged 15 or older) of Vancouver, Hamilton and Abbotsford have some direct ties to immigration, while this is the case for over 40% of the adult populations of Windsor, Calgary, Kitchener, Edmonton, London and Winnipeg.

2. CA = Census agglomeration. A census agglomeration is one or more municipalities centred around an urban core with a population of 10,000 to 99,999.
3. Defined as persons born in Canada to two immigrant parents.
4. Fifteen percent of Torontonians (aged 15 or older) are 2nd generation immigrants with both parents born outside Canada and 7% are 2nd generation immigrants with one parent born outside Canada.
5. These individuals (excluding persons of Aboriginal origin) are also known as 'third, fourth, fifth etc. generation immigrants' and also have ties to immigration.

Table 2.1: Percent of persons residing in a CMA, by immigration status, Canada, selected years

	1981	1991	2001
		percent	
Recent immigrants	84.4	91.7	94.1
Immigrated 11 to 20 years earlier	84.0	87.9	91.4
Immigrated more than 20 years earlier	71.9	79.0	81.8
Canadian-born	53.1	57.3	58.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Table 2.2: Percent of recent immigrants residing in 'top' CMAs[1], selected years

	1981	1991	2001
		percent	
Top 3 CMAs	58.2	66.3	72.8
Top 5 CMAs	67.1	74.3	80.4
Top 10 CMAs	77.9	85.9	89.0

1. 'Top' CMAs are defined as those in which the large shares of all recent immigrants reside.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Table 2.3: Percent of all recent immigrants who resided in Montréal, Toronto or Vancouver, by region of birth, selected years

	1981	1991	2001	Percentage point difference 1981 to 2001
East Asia	70.9	80.4	83.9	13.0
Caribbean	82.9	83.2	83.7	0.8
South Asia	61.5	75.4	81.7	20.2
South America	72.4	81.8	81.1	8.7
Eastern Europe	59.0	56.7	71.4	12.4
West Asia	64.8	73.5	71.3	6.5
Southeast Asia	52.5	62.4	70.0	17.5
Africa	67.2	70.0	68.7	1.5
Oceania and other	56.9	60.2	61.8	4.9
Central America	46.2	49.1	54.2	8.0
Southern Europe	65.6	71.9	53.5	12.1
Western Europe	39.8	41.9	45.2	5.4
Northern Europe	42.9	42.7	43.0	0.1
North America	29.2	34.8	41.9	12.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Table 2.4: Composition of recent immigrants by region of birth, Canada, selected years

	1981	1991	2001	Percentage point difference 1981 to 2001
East Asia	10.3	16.7	23.1	12.8
South Asia	7.9	8.8	16.1	8.2
Southeast Asia	11.5	14.4	10.1	-1.4
Eastern Europe	3.3	9.9	9.4	6.1
West Asia	3.1	7.9	8.4	5.4
Africa	5.5	6.0	7.6	2.1
Southern Europe	12.6	5.0	5.1	-7.5
Caribbean	9.4	6.3	4.6	-4.8
South America	5.8	5.4	3.7	-2.1
Western Europe	4.6	3.4	2.9	-1.8
North America	8.4	4.5	2.8	-5.6
Central America	0.9	4.4	2.6	1.7
Northern Europe	14.8	6.5	2.6	-12.2
Oceania & other	1.8	0.9	0.8	-1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Table 2.5: Top five reasons immigrants in economic class (principal applicants) chose to settle in specific CMAs, 2001

Toronto		Vancouver		Montréal		All other areas	
Family or friends	(50%)	Family or friends	(41%)	Family or friends	(31%)	Family or friends	(36%)
Job prospects	(23%)	Climate	(20%)	Language	(19%)	Job prospects	(32%)
Lifestyle	(5%)	Lifestyle	(12%)	Job prospects	(16%)	Education opp.	(12%)
Housing	(5%)	Education opp.	(7%)	Education opp.	(10%)	Lifestyle	(6%)
Ethnic community	(5%)	Job prospects	(6%)	Lifestyle	(8%)	Business prospects	(6%)

Statistics Canada (2003a). *Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada: Process, progress and prospects*.

Table 2.6: Percent of recent immigrants from top five countries of birth, top five CMAs, 2001

Toronto		Vancouver		Montréal		Ottawa–Hull		Calgary	
China	10.8	China	18.0	Haiti	6.6	China	13.4	China	10.4
India	10.3	Hong Kong	15.1	China	6.4	Lebanon	5.5	Philippines	10.3
Philippines	6.9	Taiwan	11.8	Algeria	5.8	Somalia	5.4	India	9.8
Hong Kong	6.9	India	9.4	France	5.8	India	3.9	Hong Kong	7.0
Sri Lanka	6.4	Philippines	8.0	Lebanon	4.9	Philippines	3.4	Viet Nam	4.4
Top 5 countries	**41.3**	**Top 5 countries**	**62.3**	**Top 5 countries**	**29.5**	**Top 5 countries**	**31.6**	**Top 5 countries**	**41.9**

Table 2.7: Composition of recent immigrants within top five CMAs, 1981, 1991, 2001

	North America, Europe[1] & Oceania	Eastern Europe	Caribbean, Central & South America	Africa	South Asia	Southeast Asia	East Asia	West Asia	Total
					percent				
Toronto									
1981	34.3	3.8	24.5	5.5	8.7	9.3	11.4	2.6	100
1991	14.5	10.2	19.1	6.2	11.7	12.8	18.9	6.6	100
2001	8.4	10.7	12.6	6	22.9	9.7	21.5	8.3	100
Percentage point difference	-25.9	6.9	-11.9	0.5	14.3	0.4	10.1	5.7	
Vancouver									
1981	35.7	2.1	4.3	6.3	11.2	12.9	25.8	1.6	100
1991	16.3	5.3	5	3	10	16.9	39.4	4	100
2001	9.8	4.6	3.2	3	11.1	12	51	5.4	100
Percentage point difference	-25.9	2.5	-1.1	-3.3	-0.2	-0.9	25.2	3.8	
Montréal									
1981	33	3.5	28.2	8.7	4.8	11.1	3.5	7.3	100
1991	14.8	6.3	25.8	9.5	5	12.7	6.8	19.1	100
2001	12.5	10.8	19.1	18.2	10.9	6.8	9.2	12.5	100
Percentage point difference	-20.5	7.4	-9.1	9.5	6	-4.3	5.7	5.2	
Ottawa-Hull									
1981	40	2.5	13.5	5.6	7.4	14.2	7.3	9.4	100
1991	18.2	9.5	14.6	12.2	6	11.5	9.4	18.7	100
2001	15.4	8.7	9.5	17.2	9.5	6.9	16.4	16.3	100
Percentage point difference	-24.7	6.2	-4	11.6	2.1	-7.3	9.1	6.9	
Calgary									
1981	39.8	4	8.9	9.4	7.3	14	12.6	3.9	100
1991	19.2	11.1	9.9	5.6	7.1	23.6	18.7	4.9	100
2001	17.1	9	6.1	7.7	14.3	16.1	22.6	7.1	100
Percentage point difference	-22.7	5	-2.8	-1.8	7	2.2	10	3.2	
Canada									
1981	42.3	3.3	16.1	5.5	7.9	11.5	10.3	3.1	100
1991	20.3	9.9	16.1	6	8.8	14.4	16.7	7.9	100
2001	14.2	9.4	10.9	7.7	16.1	10.2	23.1	8.4	100
Percentage point difference	-28.1	6.1	-5.2	2.2	8.2	-1.3	12.8	5.3	

[1] Includes countries in Northern, Western and Southern Europe.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Table 2.8: Percentage of total population comprised of recent immigrants, selected CMAs, 1981 and 2001

	1981				2001			
	Recent immigrants	Immigrated 1961-1970	Immigrated before 1960	All immigrants	Recent immigrants	Immigrated 1981-1990	Immigrated before 1980	All immigrants
Toronto	13.2	10.7	14.0	38.0	17.3	9.2	17.9	44.4
Vancouver	10.6	6.8	12.2	29.6	16.8	7.4	14.0	38.2
Windsor	4.9	5.4	11.1	21.4	8.0	3.5	10.8	22.4
Calgary	8.8	4.5	7.9	21.1	7.4	4.5	9.3	21.2
Ottawa–Hull	4.2	3.8	5.8	13.8	6.8	3.7	7.3	17.8
Montréal	5.1	4.6	6.3	16.1	6.4	3.8	8.3	18.6
Kitchener	6.7	6.2	9.1	22.0	6.4	4.3	11.5	22.2
Hamilton	5.1	6.8	14.1	26.1	5.5	3.6	14.7	23.8
Edmonton	7.8	3.9	8.0	19.7	4.9	4.1	9.0	18.0
London	4.6	5.4	10.2	20.1	4.6	3.6	10.8	19.0
Winnipeg	6.0	3.7	9.5	19.2	4.0	3.4	9.2	16.7
Abbotsford	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.1	3.7	11.2	22.0
Victoria	4.5	4.3	14.7	23.5	3.3	2.7	13.1	19.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981 and 2001.

Table 2.9: Recent immigrants—location of residence in 2001, by location of residence five years earlier

Area of residence in 1996	Area of residence in 2001			Other CMAs	CAs and other areas*	Total %	Composition of all recent immigrants
	Toronto	Vancouver	Montréal				
Toronto	96.3	0.5	0.2	2.3	0.6	100.0	26.2
Vancouver	1.5	95.1	0.2	2.2	0.9	100.0	10.7
Montréal	4.1	1.1	90.8	3.2	0.8	100.0	7.9
Other CMAs	4.7	1.9	1.3	90.1	2.1	100.0	12.5
CA*s and other areas	4.7	2.3	1.9	10.5	80.7	100.0	3.9
Outside of Canada	43.9	18.5	10.9	21.7	5.3	100.0	38.9
							100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.
*: CA = Census agglomeration. A census agglomeration is one or more municipalities centred around an urban core with a population of 10,000 to 99,999.

Table 2.10: Percent of persons aged 15 or older residing in Montréal, Toronto or Vancouver, by immigration status and parent's place of birth, 2001

	Persons aged 15 to 29	Persons aged 30 to 54	Persons aged 55 or older
Immigrants			
Recent immigrants	65.1	73.8	75.8
Immigrated 11 to 20 years earlier	65.1	66.9	68.7
Immigrated more than 20 years earlier	57.8	56.8	50.1
Persons born in Canada			
Both parents born outside Canada	64.2	46.8	26.1
One parent born outside Canada	36.9	29.0	22.6
Both parents born in Canada	21.6	23.5	22.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Figure 2.1: Percent of all recent immigrants residing in selected CMAs, 1981 and 2001

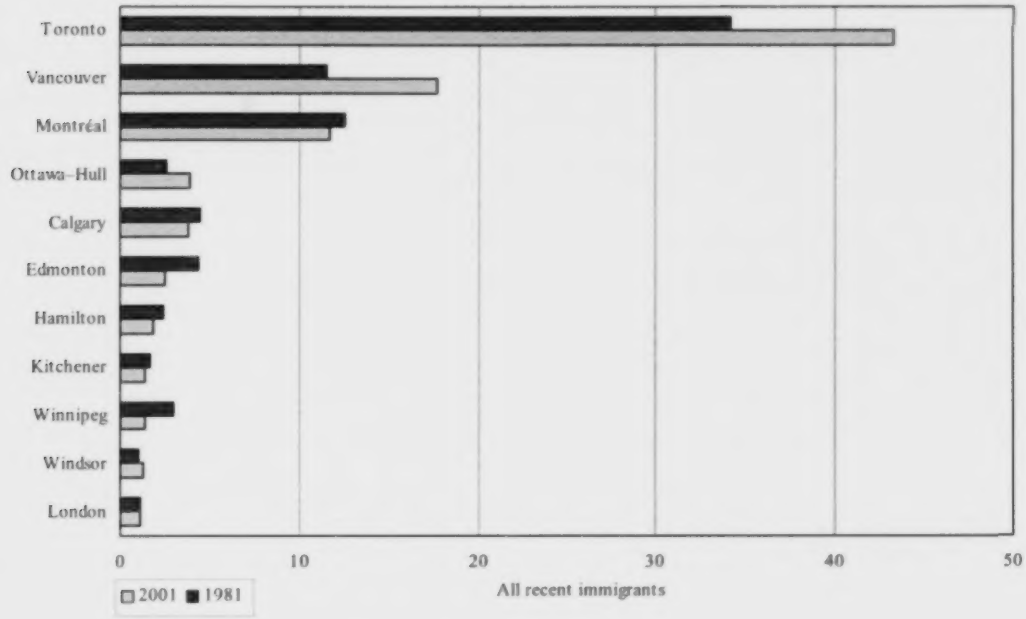


Figure 2.2: Percentage of total population comprised of recent immigrants, selected CMAs, 2001

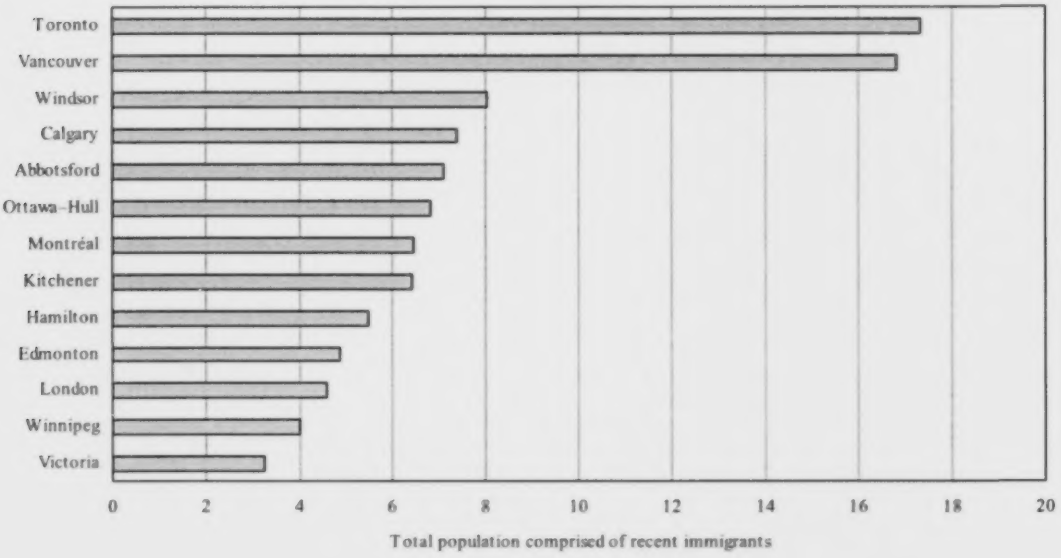


Figure 2.3: Percent of recent immigrants who moved between May 2000 and May 2001, by year of arrival in Canada

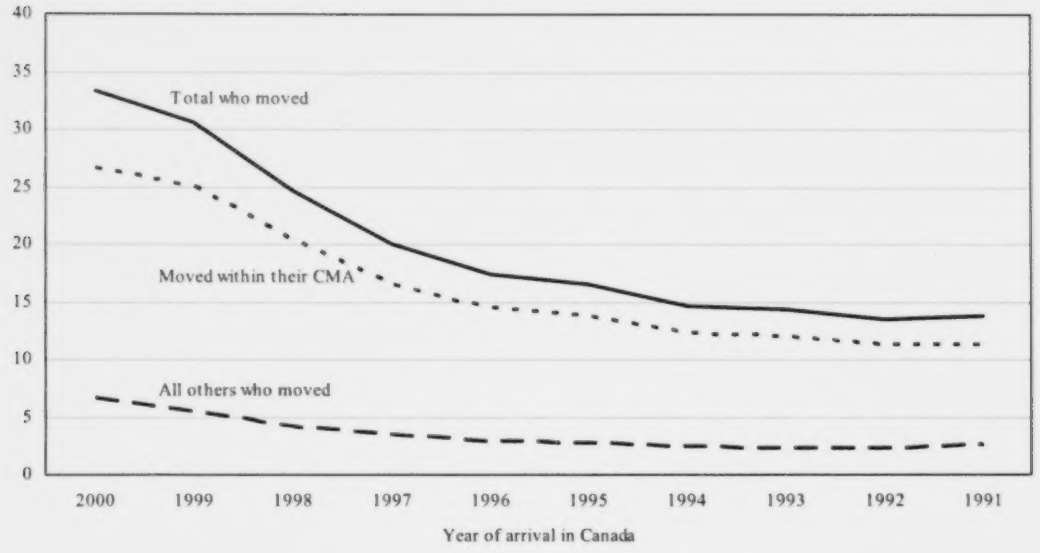
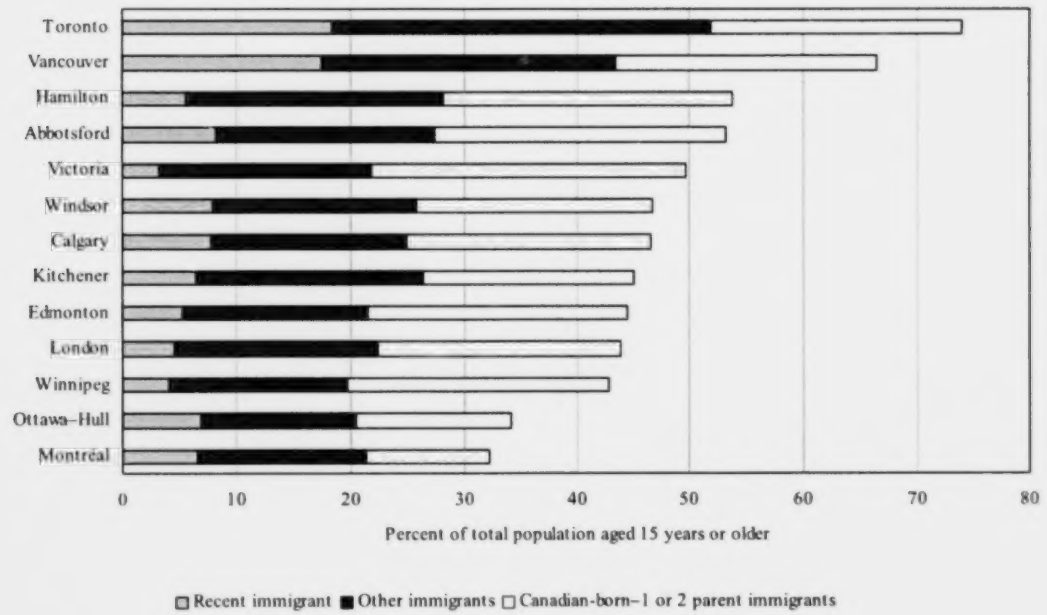


Figure 2.4: Composition of adult population (aged 15+) by ties to immigration, selected CMAs, 2001



Chapter 3

The settlement of recent immigrants *within* Canada's CMAs

Up to this point, the report has primarily focused on the settlement of recent immigrants *across* Canadian CMAs. In this chapter, we shift our perspective to examine the distribution of recent immigrants *within* urban areas.

The section concludes:

- the geographic concentration of recent immigrants within CMAs is highest in Montréal and Ottawa–Hull,
- the geographic concentration of recent immigrants within CMAs is correlated with the share of recent immigrant households residing in rented accommodation,
- the number of visible minority neighbourhoods in CMAs increased between 1981 and 2001,
- recent immigrants were more likely to live in visible minority neighbourhoods in 2001 than they were in 1981.

3.1 The geographic concentration of recent immigrants is highest in Montréal and Ottawa–Hull

The issue of where recent immigrants reside within CMAs may be addressed using a variety of measures and perspectives. We begin by considering their geographic distribution. More specifically, are recent immigrants concentrated within certain areas in CMAs or are they more evenly distributed across many different areas? This issue has relevance for the provision of public services. For example, if recent immigrants are heavily concentrated within a few areas of a CMA, then one implication is that immigrant children will likely be concentrated in elementary and secondary schools within those areas. This has implications for the types of programs (such as English/French as a second language) that are in demand in certain areas served by local school boards. Furthermore, as will be documented in Chapter 5, recent immigrants are far more likely than other groups to use public transit to commute to work. Again, if recent immigrants typically reside within certain areas of a CMA, ridership on public transit may be high in those areas.

Table 3.1 provides information on the degree to which recent immigrants are geographically concentrated within CMAs. For each CMA, the number of recent immigrants residing in each census tract[6] was determined and census tracts were subsequently sorted from highest to lowest on this basis. Next, the number of recent immigrants residing in the top 10% of census tracts within each CMA was computed. In Montréal, for example, there are a total of 852 census tracts. Of the approximately 215,000 recent immigrants residing in that CMA, just under 94,000 of them (or 43.7%) reside in the top 10% (or 85.2) census tracts.[7]

6. Census tracts are relatively small geographic areas within CMAs that usually have a population of 2,500 to 8,000 individuals. In 2001, the median population of census tracts ranged from about 4,000 to 5,000. Census tracts are initially delineated by committees of local specialists (for example, planners, educators, health and social workers) to ensure that geographic boundaries are meaningful in terms of social, economic and other characteristics.
7. Ten percent of 852 total census tracts equals 85.2 census tracts. To account for the decimal point, 20% of recent immigrants in the 86th census tract were added to the total number of recent immigrants in the top 85 census tracts. The same procedure was used for the other CMAs.

It is clear from Table 3.1 that there is considerable variation in the extent to which recent immigrants in different CMAs are geographically concentrated. Concentration is highest in Montréal and Ottawa–Hull, with 40% or more of recent immigrants residing in the top 10% of census tracts. Concentration is also high in Hamilton and Winnipeg at 37%. The geographic concentration of recent immigrants is lowest in Calgary and Victoria, at 27% and 22% respectively.

The top 10% of census tracts in which recent immigrants reside are shown on Maps 1 to 5 below. Map 1 shows the 85 census tracts in Montréal in which the largest numbers of recent immigrants resided in 2001, with many of these tracts in the areas of Côte-des-Neiges, Parc Extension and Montréal Nord. Map 2 shows the 93 census tracts in Toronto in which the largest numbers of recent immigrants reside, with many of these tracts in Markham, and in the former cities of Scarborough and North York. Map 3 shows the 39 census tracts in Vancouver in which the largest numbers of recent immigrants resided. Eleven of these were in Richmond, with several others in south Burnaby. In Ottawa–Hull, 5 of the 24 census tracts in which most recent immigrants resided were in the area of Britannia, with others in the Hog's Back and Barrhaven areas (Map 4). Finally, in Calgary, the 19 census tracts in which most recent immigrants resided in 2001 were predominantly located east and north of the downtown core.

3.2 Rental accommodation and geographic concentration

The extent to which recent immigrants are geographically concentrated within CMAs is strongly correlated with the proportion of immigrants residing in rented accommodation. This relationship is shown graphically in Figure 3.1. In Montréal and Ottawa–Hull—the two CMAs in which the geographic concentration of recent immigrants is highest—the vast majority of recent immigrant households[8] (82% and 72% respectively) reside in rented accommodation. In Calgary and Victoria—the two CMAs in which geographic concentration is lowest—most recent immigrant households (62% and 52% respectively) reside in accommodation that is owned by a household member. Other CMAs typically fall along a continuum between these endpoints.

The geographic concentration of recent immigrants within CMAs can also be considered in terms of housing characteristics at the census tract level. Some census tracts (i.e. neighbourhoods) are characterized by a low incidence of rental accommodation, with most households in such areas owning their residence. In contrast, other census tracts are characterized by a high incidence of rented accommodation, with most households in the area living in rental units. This raises two questions—to what extent do recent immigrants reside in census tracts where a lot of the accommodation is rented, and does this vary across CMAs?

The information presented in Table 3.2 allows us to address these questions. In Table 3.2, census tracts within each CMA are classified into one of three categories—those census tracts in which less than 25% of all households live in rented accommodation, those in which 25% to 49% of all households live in rented accommodation, and those in which 50% or more of all households live in rented accommodation. The distributions of households across these categories are shown for selected CMAs and a number of points can be drawn from the table.

First, Montréal is unique compared to the other CMAs insofar as the majority of all households (52%) live in census tracts in which 50% or more of households rent their accommodation. In contrast, this is the case for 29% and 25% of all households in Toronto and Vancouver, and for only 19% of all households in Calgary.

8. Recent immigrant households are those in which the primary maintainer of the household—the individual primarily responsible for household payments, such as rent, mortgage, taxes and utilities—immigrated to Canada in the years 1991 to 2001 inclusive.

Second, the vast majority of recent immigrant households[9] in Montréal (84%) reside in census tracts in which at least one-half of all households live in rented accommodation. This is the case for 60% of recent immigrants in Ottawa–Hull, while in other CMAs the shares are considerably smaller—39% in Toronto, 31% in Vancouver and 29% in Calgary.

Third, immigrants who have been in Canada for shorter periods of time are more likely than others to reside in areas where at least one-half of all households live in rented accommodation. In Ottawa–Hull, for example, the share of immigrant households in such neighbourhoods is 60% among those that immigrated between 1996 and 2001, 52% among those who immigrated between 1991 and 1995, and 44% among those who immigrated between 1986 and 1990. Even so, immigrant households in Ottawa–Hull that arrived between 1986 and 1990 are still over-represented in 'high rental neighbourhoods' relative to Canadian-born households[10]. This is also the case in Montréal and to a lesser extent in Toronto, but not so in Vancouver and Calgary.

3.3 The share of visible minority neighbourhoods on the rise in Toronto and Vancouver

New immigrants have long been more likely than non-immigrants to concentrate in some areas, and ethnic neighbourhoods such as "Little Italy" or "Chinatown" have historically been "a vivid reflection of the adaption and adjustment process experienced by successive waves of immigrants" (Hou 2004).

Given the shift in the source countries from which immigrants have arrived in Canada over the past two decades, a number of questions arise: Are 'visible minority neighbourhoods' more prevalent in Canada's largest urban areas today than they were 20 years ago? To what extent do recent immigrants settle in visible minority neighbourhoods? Does the likelihood of residing in a visible minority neighbourhood vary between immigrants from different ethnic groups?[11]

Over the past 20 years, there has been a significant increase in the number of 'visible minority neighbourhoods' in Canada's three largest CMAs (Hou 2004). Hou defines visible minority neighbourhoods as census tracts in which more than 30% of the total population is from a single visible minority group.[12]

Based on current census tract boundaries, the number of visible minority neighbourhoods in Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver increased from 6 to 254 between 1981 and 2001. The majority of these were Chinese neighbourhoods in Vancouver and Toronto (157 of 254), followed by South Asian neighbourhoods in these two CMAs (83). In Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver there were 13 neighbourhoods in which Blacks comprised more than 30% of the population. Montréal had relatively few visible minority neighbourhoods (8) compared with Toronto and Vancouver.

The increasing prevalence of visible minority neighbourhoods was also evident when expressed as a percentage of all census tracts. In Toronto, the share of census tracts that were 'visible minority' increased from 1% to 15% between 1981 and 2001, while in Vancouver the share increased from 1% to 29%. The share remained stable in Montréal, at about 1%.

Aside from Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver, most other CMAs had few or no visible minority neighbourhoods in 2001.

9. These figures refer to households in which the primary maintainer immigrated to Canada in the years 1996 to 2001.
10. Again, the Canadian-born or immigrant status of the household is based on the immigration status of the primary maintainer of the households.
11. This section draws heavily on the work of Feng Hou. I thank him for his assistance and generous contribution.
12. The conclusions presented in this section do not change when alternative definitions of 'visible minority neighbourhoods' are used.

3.4 Recent immigrants more likely to live with others from the same source country

With the increasing number of visible minority neighbourhoods in Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver, recent immigrants were more likely to live in such neighbourhoods than was previously the case. This is documented in Table 3.3, which shows the *within-group exposure index* for recent immigrants from selected visible minority groups. Consider Chinese immigrants who arrived in Toronto between 1996 and 2001. In the first five years after their arrival, these individuals lived in neighbourhoods in which, on average, 27.5% of the population was Chinese. In other words, about one-quarter of their neighbours were from the same visible minority group. Twenty years earlier, Chinese immigrants who arrived in Toronto (between 1976 and 1980) lived in neighbourhoods that were, on average, 10.6% Chinese—meaning that about one-tenth of their neighbours were from the same minority group.

A similar pattern was evident among recent immigrants from other backgrounds. For example, the within-group exposure index for South Asians in Toronto quadrupled between 1981 and 2001 (rising from 6.3 to 23.3), while for Blacks it doubled (rising from 8.2 to 15.5). In Vancouver, the increase in the within-group exposure index was largest for South Asians and Chinese, and relatively small among Filipinos.

The growth of visible minority neighbourhoods has been the result of two factors: (1) an increase in the concentration of visible minority groups within certain neighbourhoods in Canada's largest CMAs and (2) the increasing size of visible minority group populations within these CMA's. However, the relative importance of these two factors varies across groups.

For Chinese in Vancouver, virtually all of the increase in their within-group exposure index was attributable to the increase in their population share and not to an increasing propensity of Chinese individuals to concentrate within specific areas. In other words, the Chinese population in Vancouver has not become more concentrated in a small number of neighbourhoods. Rather, the share of the CMA's population comprised of Chinese individuals has increased, and the proportion of the population comprised of Chinese individuals has been rising in most neighbourhoods. That is why Chinese individuals are more likely to have Chinese neighbours now than in the past.

For Filipinos in Vancouver, South Asians and Blacks in Toronto, and Blacks in Montréal, 70% to 84% of the increase in their within-group exposure index was attributable to an increase in the share of the CMA population comprised by these groups, while 16% to 30% of the increase was attributable to increased residential concentration.

Only among South Asians in Vancouver and Montréal were large increases in residential concentration associated with more than half of the increase in the within-group exposure index of these groups. In other words, individuals from these groups became more concentrated in a limited number of neighbourhoods and this was the primary reason why they were increasingly more likely to live with same-group neighbours.

Overall, this analysis was limited to the three largest visible minority groups in Canada's three largest CMAs, and shows that recent immigrants from these groups were more likely to live with same-group neighbours than they were in the past. However, this analysis also testifies to the complex nature of residential settlement patterns. There are significant differences between visible minority groups within the same CMA, as well as significant differences across CMAs.[13] The picture would become even more complex if detailed information about immigrants from specific source countries were added. Given this variability and complexity, it is not possible to make general statements about where recent immigrants live. As Daniel Hiebert noted recently:

13. For example, the within-group exposure index for South Asian immigrants who arrived between 1996 and 2001 was 30.9 in Vancouver and 16.2 in Montréal.

"To say that 'most' immigrants live in enclaves is simply wrong. Some groups have not formed enclaves at all. Others contain a mixture of individuals living inside and outside enclaves. There are no groups, in any large Canadian city, where all members live in close proximity." (Hiebert 2003: 28).

Finally, it should be noted that the residential characteristics of some visible minority groups in 2001 were quite similar to the characteristics of some European immigrants in previous decades. For example, a comparison of Toronto's Italian population in 1981 and its South Asian population in 2001 shows little difference in terms of settlement measures. Each group comprised about 10% of the CMA's population in 1981 and 2001 respectively; about 8% of the CMA's census tracts were Italian and South Asian in 1981 and 2001 respectively; and the within-group exposure indices of these groups were comparable in 1981 and 2001 respectively. In these terms, the settlement patterns of South Asians have been similar to those of European immigrant groups who arrived in previous decades.

Table 3.1: Proportion of recent immigrants residing in "top 10%" of census tracts within the CMA, selected CMAs, 2001

	Total number of census tracts in CMA	Number of census tracts in top 10%*	Number of recent immigrants in top 10% of census tracts
Montréal	852	85.2	43.7%
Ottawa–Hull	237	23.7	40.2%
Hamilton	171	17.1	37.1%
Winnipeg	164	16.4	36.6%
Windsor	67	6.7	32.7%
Kitchener	91	9.1	32.2%
London	100	10.0	31.6%
Toronto	928	92.8	29.8%
Edmonton	205	20.5	29.8%
Vancouver	386	38.6	27.6%
Calgary	193	19.3	26.8%
Victoria	68	6.8	21.6%

* Top 10% of census tracts are the 10% of census tracts in the CMA in which the largest numbers of recent immigrants reside.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 2001.

Note: Ten percent of 852 total census tracts equals 85.2 census tracts. To account for the decimal point, 20% of recent immigrants in the 86th census tract were added to the total number of recent immigrants in the top 85 census tracts. The same procedure was used for the other CMAs.

Table 3.2: Distribution of households across census tracts, by share of households in census tract residing in rented housing, by immigration status, selected CMAs, 2001

	All households	Canadian-born households	Immigrated 1986 to 1990	Immigrated 1991 to 1995	Immigrated 1996 to 2001
Census tracts in which...			**Montréal**		
0 to 24.9% of households live in rented housing	27.0	29.9	14.2	9.4	5.3
25 to 49.9% of households live in rented housing	21.0	21.4	17.8	14.9	10.5
50% or more of households live in rented housing	52.0	48.7	68.0	75.7	84.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Census tracts in which...			**Toronto**		
0 to 24.9% of households live in rented housing	43.4	46.0	39.9	39.9	35.4
25 to 49.9% of households live in rented housing	27.8	27.9	27.5	27.5	25.8
50% or more of households live in rented housing	28.8	26.1	32.6	32.6	38.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Census tracts in which...			**Vancouver**		
0 to 24.9% of households live in rented housing	33.7	36.8	26.9	25.2	22.4
25 to 49.9% of households live in rented housing	40.9	36.3	50.7	51.8	46.7
50% or more of households live in rented housing	25.4	26.9	22.4	23.0	30.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Census tracts in which...			**Ottawa–Hull**		
0 to 24.9% of households live in rented housing	42.6	44.1	32.3	25.7	16.8
25 to 49.9% of households live in rented housing	25.0	25.0	23.9	22.5	23.8
50% or more of households live in rented housing	32.4	30.9	43.7	51.8	59.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Census tracts in which...			**Calgary**		
0 to 24.9% of households live in rented housing	54.1	53.0	61.7	61.1	48.8
25 to 49.9% of households live in rented housing	27.0	27.6	24.0	21.8	22.7
50% or more of households live in rented housing	18.9	19.4	14.3	17.1	28.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 2001.

Table 3.3: Within-group exposure index for selected visible minority groups, by year of immigration and years since arrival, Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal

	Chinese		South Asians		Blacks	
	Years since arrival		Years since arrival		Years since arrival	
Toronto	0 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	0 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	0 to 5 years	6 to 10 years
Immigrant cohort						
1996 to 2001	27.5	n.a.	23.3	n.a.	15.5	n.a.
1991 to 1995	29.0	32.8	18.2	23.5	15.1	15.9
1986 to 1990	21.2	26.8	13.0	17.0	12.2	13.9
1981 to 1985	13.0	18.6	8.8	13.4	10.6	12.1
1976 to 1980	10.6	12.1	6.3	8.3	8.2	10.6

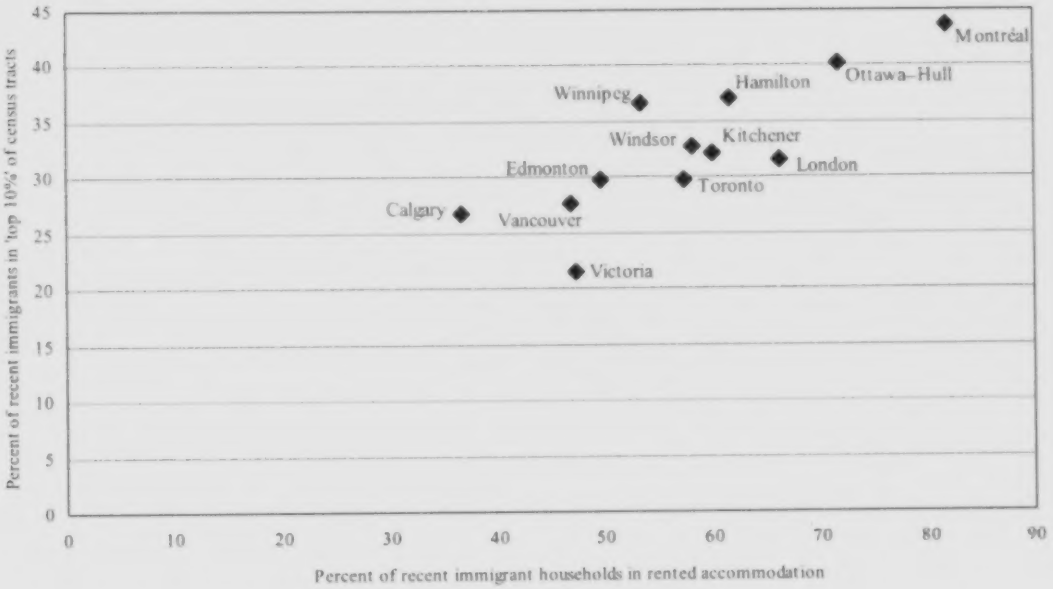
	Chinese		South Asians		Filipinos	
	Years since arrival		Years since arrival		Years since arrival	
Vancouver	0 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	0 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	0 to 5 years	6 to 10 years
Immigrant cohort						
1996 to 2001	33.3	n.a.	30.9	n.a.	6.5	n.a.
1991 to 1995	29.8	34.9	24.4	32.1	4.5	6.2
1986 to 1990	22.8	30.9	17.1	23.9	3.2	4.2
1981 to 1985	22.1	27.5	9.9	17.0	2.4	3.4
1976 to 1980	20.3	23.1	7.5	9.4	2.3	2.7

	Arabs/West Asians		South Asians		Blacks	
	Years since arrival		Years since arrival		Years since arrival	
Montréal	0 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	0 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	0 to 5 years	6 to 10 years
Immigrant cohort						
1996 to 2001	7.3	n.a.	16.2	n.a.	11.4	n.a.
1991 to 1995	10.0	8.6	10.0	13.2	11.5	11.6
1986 to 1990	13.0	9.2	4.9	7.7	9.2	11.7
1981 to 1985	7.5	12.7	3.7	4.2	8.0	9.1
1976 to 1980	6.9	7.1	2.9	3.4	5.1	7.3

* The within-group exposure index shows the average proportion of individuals in the neighbourhood (i.e. census tract) that are from the same visible minority group as the recent immigrant.

Source: Hou (2004).

Figure 3.1: Percent of recent immigrants residing in 'top 10%' of census tracts, by percent of recent immigrant households living in rented accommodation, selected CMAs, 2001

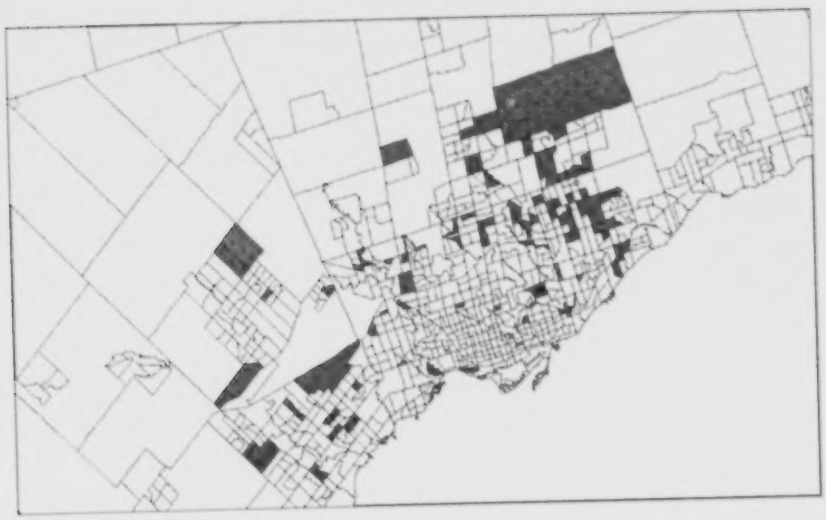


Map 1: Top 10% of census tracts in which recent immigrants reside, 2001 (85 census tracts)

Montréal

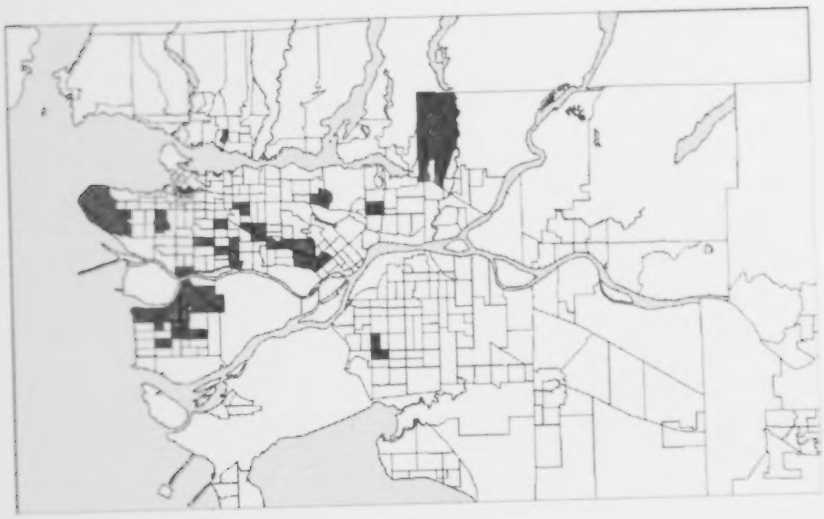
Map 2: Top 10% of census tracts in which recent immigrants reside, 2001 (93 census tracts)

Toronto



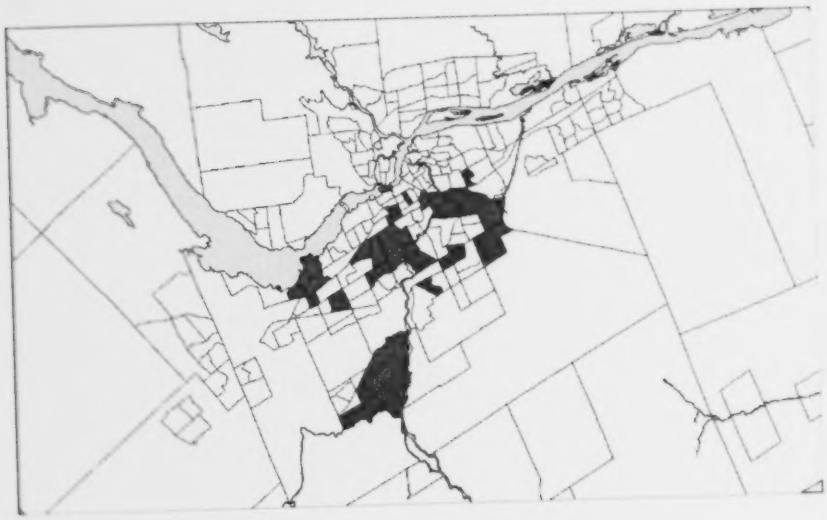
Map 3: Top 10% of census tracts in which recent immigrants reside, 2001 (39 census tracts)

Vancouver



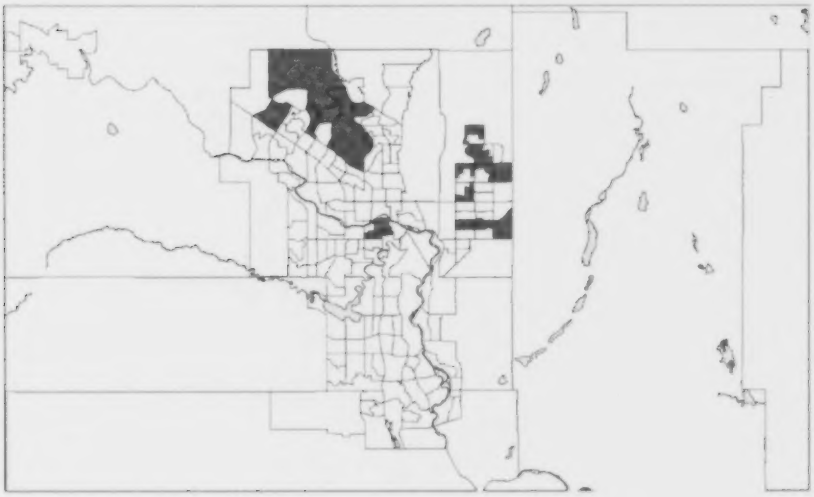
Map 4: Top 10% of census tracts in which recent immigrants reside, 2001 (24 census tracts)

Ottawa–Hull



Map 5: Top 10% of census tracts in which recent immigrants reside, 2001 (19 census tracts)

Calgary



Chapter 4

The characteristics of immigrants across Canadian CMAs

In this chapter, the report turns from where recent immigrants live to consider the demographic and administrative characteristics of these individuals. There are noticeable differences in the characteristics of recent immigrants both across CMAs as well as over time. The source countries from which immigrants have arrived was documented in Chapter 2, so in this chapter the discussion is limited to the admission streams through which immigrants enter Canada as well as demographic characteristics, including age, education and language.

The section finds that:

- since the mid-1990s, Vancouver received more economic immigrants than other CMAs while Montréal received more refugees,
- most immigrants were in their prime working years when they arrived,
- immigrants were more likely to have post-secondary credentials than Canadian-born.

4.1 Vancouver has received more economic immigrants than other CMAs while Montréal has received more refugees

Individuals immigrating to Canada may be admitted through one of three admissions streams: economic immigrants, family class immigrants and refugees.[14] Economic immigrants include skilled workers, business class immigrants, live-in care givers and provincial/territorial nominees. Refugees include government assisted refugees, privately sponsored refugees, refugees landed in Canada, and dependents abroad. And the family class includes spouses, parents and grandparents, fiancés, sons and daughters and other relatives of immigrants in Canada. These admissions streams reflect the different objectives of immigration policy.

The characteristics of individuals in these admissions streams vary widely, reflecting differences in the institutions, cultures and economies of the nations from with they emigrated as well as differences in the emigration experience itself. Quite simply, refugees from one country and skilled workers from another are likely to differ in many ways. And because of these differences, the resettlement process for individuals in different streams varies considerably in the years after arrival in Canada. For example, 79% of immigrants admitted as skilled workers (principal applicants) in 1998 had employment earnings in 2000, compared with 64% of refugees. And of the individuals in these groups who had employment, average earnings were $33,000 and $15,400 respectively.[15]

In this context, it is worthwhile considering the admissions streams of immigrants intending to settle in different CMAs. For example, of the immigrants intending to settle in Montréal, what proportion are economic immigrants, family class immigrants, and refugees, and how does this compare to the profile of

14. In addition to these three broad classes are a small number of individuals in other categories, including post-determination refugee claimants, deferred removal orders, and permit holders applying for permanent residence.
15. Computed using custom tabulation from the Immigration Data Base (IMDB).

immigrants intending to settle in Toronto or Vancouver? This question can be addressed using administrative data from Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC). Table 4.1 shows the intended destination of immigrations who landed in Canada through different admissions streams since the mid-1990s.[16] As documented in Chapter 2, most immigrants actually do settle in their intended destination, suggesting that this is a reasonable proxy for the actual administrative composition of immigrants in different CMAs (although some secondary migration takes place after initial settlement).

Overall, of all the immigrants who landed in Canada since the mid-1990s, 58% were in the economic stream, 29% were in the family stream and 12% were refugees (Table 4.1). However, there was considerable variation in the composition of immigrants intending to settle in different urban areas. Montréal was unique, insofar as 21% of the immigrants intending to settle there were refugees, while this was the case for 10% of the immigrants intending to settle in Toronto and 5% of those intending to settle in Vancouver. Vancouver was unique insofar as a relatively large share of immigrants intending to settle there was in the economic stream (67%), compared with 61% and 52% of the immigrants intending to settle in Toronto and Montréal respectively. There are noticeable differences in the source countries from which immigrants in Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver arrived and this is likely one factor that accounts for inter-CMA differences in admission categories.

There were also differences in the admissions characteristics of immigrants intending to reside in other CMAs. For example, relatively large shares of immigrants intending to settle in London, Winnipeg, Ottawa–Hull and Hamilton were refugees. This reflects efforts on the part of Citizenship and Immigration Canada to resettle government-assisted refugees in smaller centres.

Overall, there are significant differences in the admission characteristics of immigrants intending to live in different CMAs. Underlying these are very important differences in the characteristics, experiences and resources of immigrants—differences that must be kept in mind when various aspects of resettlement, such as earnings, unemployment, home ownership and low-income are compared across urban areas.

4.2 Most immigrants were in their prime working years when they arrived

Most immigrants are in their prime-working years when they arrive in Canada[17], so it is not surprising that a disproportionate share were in their twenties, thirties and forties at the time of the 2001 Census. In Toronto, for example, 65% of recent immigrants were aged 18 to 49 compared with 47% of Canadian-born persons (Table 4.2). Conversely, smaller shares of recent immigrants were less than 18 years or were older than 50 years. The same pattern was evident in all CMAs in which a significant number of recent immigrants resided.

Over the past twenty years there has been a noticeable shift in the age composition of recent immigrants. More specifically, between 1981 and 2001 the share of recent immigrants who were 18 to 29 years of age declined by about 6 to 8 percentage points in most CMAs (Table 4.3), and likewise, the share under the age of 18 declined in most CMAs as well. In contrast, the share of recent immigrants aged 30 to 49 increased by about 6 to 9 percentage points in most CMAs, with the largest percentage point increases occurring in Victoria and Montréal.

16. These figures include principal applicants as well as their dependents.
17. 49.5% of immigrants who landed in 2002 were aged 25 to 44 (CIC 2003).

4.3 Immigrants were more likely to have post-secondary credentials than Canadian-born

Educational attainment is one of the criteria used to select immigrants for admission to Canada, and consequently, immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born population to have a post-secondary credential. Indeed, as shown in Figure 4.1, in most CMAs the share of recent immigrants aged 25 to 54 who have a university degree is about 12 to 15 percentage points higher than the share of Canadian-born individuals in the same age group. The between-group differences are smallest in Toronto (at 6 percentage points) and largest in Windsor and Ottawa–Hull (at 21 percentage points).

Over the past twenty years, levels of educational attainment have risen considerably among both the Canadian-born and immigrant populations. In Toronto, for example, the share of Canadian-born persons aged 25 to 54 with a university degree increased from 19.3% to 32.1% between 1981 and 2001. However, levels of educational attainment among recent immigrants increased as much or more as they did among the Canadian-born population, and as a result immigrants have kept ahead in terms of attainment. This is evident in the ratio figures in Table 4.4[18], which increased in most CMAs.

The other point evident in Figure 4.1 is that the share of recent immigrants with a university degree varies across CMAs, ranging from a high of 50.9% in Ottawa–Hull in 2001 to 19.0% in Abbotsford.

4.4 Most new immigrants report knowledge of English or French

When asked about their language abilities, 85% to 93% of recent immigrants in major immigrant-receiving CMAs said they have knowledge of English and/or French in 2001 (data not shown).

But while self-reported knowledge of an official language was prevalent, so too was the use of other languages in the home. As shown in Figure 4.2, the majority of recent immigrants in urban areas most often use a language other than English or French in the home.

It should be noted that the 2001 Census asked individuals if they can "...speak English or French well enough to conduct a conversation?" There is no doubt a wide degree of variation in the language abilities of individuals who said they can converse in one (or both) of these languages and no way to quantify levels of ability.

18. The ratio figures show the share of recent immigrants who have a university degree as a percentage of the share of Canadian-born persons who have a university degree. A figure above 1.0 indicates that recent immigrants are more likely than Canadian-born persons to have a degree, while a figure below 1.0 indicates that recent immigrants are less likely to have a degree.

Table 4.1: Immigrants who arrived during the years 1995 to 2002–admissions streams by intended destination (principal applicants and dependents)

	Economic	Family class	Refugees	Other[1]	Total
			percent		
Total	57.7	29.1	12.1	1.1	100.0
Intending to reside in...					
Montréal	51.7	26.4	20.7	1.2	100.0
Toronto	60.5	28.4	9.5	1.6	100.0
Vancouver	67.2	26.7	5.3	0.8	100.0
London	40.1	28.0	31.5	0.4	100.0
Winnipeg	47.9	28.1	23.8	0.1	100.0
Ottawa–Hull	49.2	27.1	23.3	0.4	100.0
Hamilton	43.9	36.5	18.6	0.9	100.0
Edmonton	53.3	35.4	11.1	0.1	100.0
Calgary	59.4	30.2	10.3	0.2	100.0
Victoria	45.3	49.6	4.7	0.4	100.0

[1] Other includes post-determination refugee claimants, deferred removal orders and permit holders applying for permanent residence.
Source: Computer from custom tabulations provided by Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Table 4.2: Age composition of recent immigrants and Canadian-born persons, selected CMAs, 2001

	Less than 18	18 to 29	30 to 49	50 or older	Total	Average
				percent		
Montréal						
Canadian-born	25.0	16.8	31.5	26.7	100.0	35.5
Recent immigrants	20.6	22.7	45.4	11.2	100.0	31.5
Toronto						
Canadian-born	35.6	18.5	28.5	17.4	100.0	29.4
Recent immigrants	20.0	20.7	44.3	15.0	100.0	33.3
Vancouver						
Canadian-born	29.2	17.6	30.6	22.5	100.0	33.0
Recent immigrants	18.9	20.4	42.7	18.0	100.0	34.6
Ottawa–Hull						
Canadian-born	26.4	16.8	32.6	24.2	100.0	34.3
Recent immigrants	23.3	21.2	44.4	11.1	100.0	31.0
Calgary						
Canadian-born	28.3	19.3	33.7	18.7	100.0	31.9
Recent immigrants	19.9	21.5	43.9	14.7	100.0	33.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Table 4.3: Change in the age composition of recent immigrants between 1981 and 2001, selected CMAs

	Percentage point change between 1981 and 2001 in the share of recent immigrants in each age group			
	Age 0 to 17	Age 18 to 29	Age 30 to 49	Age 50 or older
Montréal	-1.9	-6.9	9.2	-0.4
Toronto	-3.1	-7.8	8.1	2.8
Vancouver	-3.5	-5.9	6.3	3.0
Ottawa–Hull	-1.4	-6.6	7.3	0.7
Calgary	-4.3	-8.8	8.0	5.1
Windsor	0.9	-7.5	7.8	-1.2
Kitchener	-2.0	-6.1	8.1	0.0
Hamilton	-2.7	-5.1	7.3	0.5
Edmonton	-5.3	-7.7	7.3	5.7
London	0.4	-3.3	3.8	-0.8
Winnipeg	-2.0	-7.4	6.8	2.6
Victoria	-2.8	-6.4	11.2	-2.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Table 4.4: Percent of persons aged 25 to 54 with a university degree, by immigration status, selected CMAs, 1981 and 2001

	1981			2001		
	Canadian-born	Recent immigrants	Ratio	Canadian-born	Recent immigrants	Ratio
Montréal	11.8	20.7	1.75	22.5	35.3	1.57
Toronto	19.3	18.4	0.95	32.1	37.8	1.18
Vancouver	15.1	20.6	1.37	24.5	36.5	1.49
Ottawa–Hull	19.4	30.5	1.57	30.4	50.9	1.67
Calgary	18.6	24.1	1.29	26.1	38.6	1.48
Windsor	11.5	18.0	1.57	18.5	39.8	2.15
Kitchener	13.2	10.7	0.81	19.9	35.7	1.79
Hamilton	12.1	15.3	1.27	20.0	29.4	1.47
Edmonton	15.6	22.9	1.46	19.2	34.3	1.79
London	16.2	21.4	1.32	20.2	34.6	1.71
Winnipeg	14.5	17.8	1.23	21.3	34.8	1.63
Victoria	15.2	25.0	1.64	24.0	38.0	1.58

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981 and 2001.

Figure 4.1: Percent of persons aged 25 to 54 with a university degree, by immigration status, selected CMAs, 2001

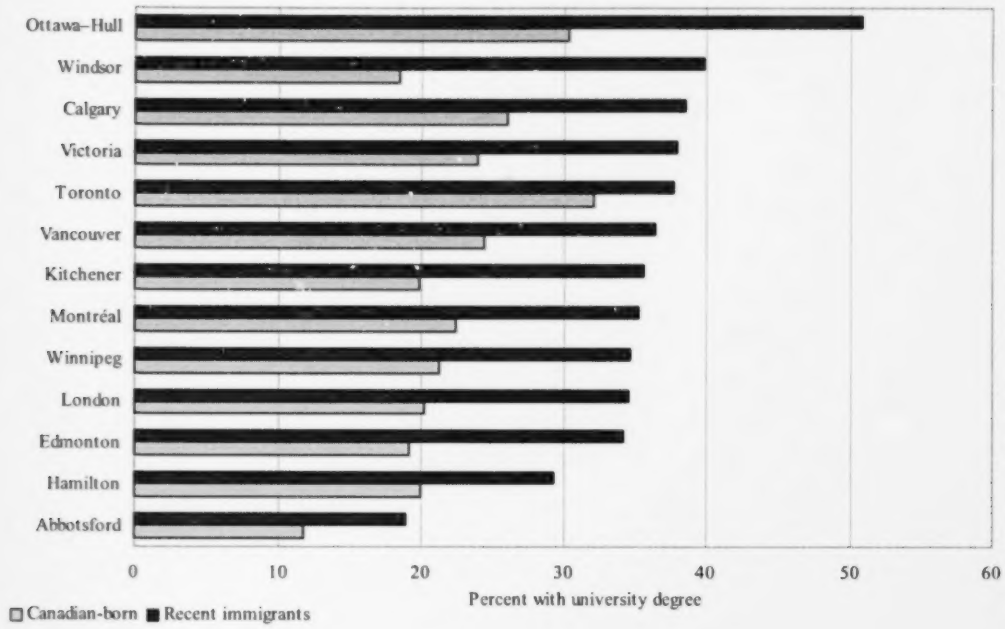
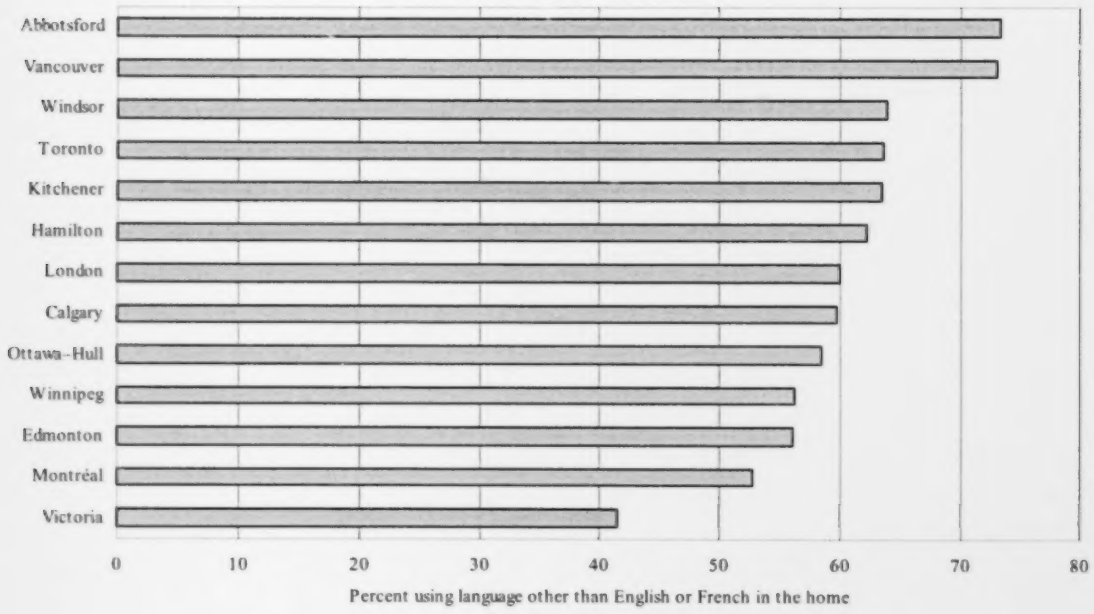


Figure 4.2: Percent of recent immigrants who use a foreign language in the home, selected CMAs, 2001



Chapter 5

Public services and housing

Population growth and changes in population composition typically have implications for the provision of public services. For example, the birth of the baby boom generation was one of the factors that contributed to the expansion of the education system across Canada in the 1960s. Similarly, there is now ongoing public policy discussion regarding the implications of population aging for health care, pension plans and labour market adjustment.

Immigration is also an important consideration in this respect, particularly given the concentration of most immigrants within a few large urban areas. What are the possible implications that immigration might have for the provision of public services and housing in these areas? In this chapter, information related to public transit, educational enrollment and housing is provided.

The section finds that:

- recent immigrants were more likely than the Canadian-born to use public transit,
- immigration has important implications for educational services,
- recent immigrants are more likely to live in 'core housing need',
- home ownership rates differ between recent immigrants and Canadian-born, but also between recent immigrants from different CMAs.

5.1 Recent immigrants were more likely than the Canadian-born to use public transit

Although private vehicles remain the primary means by which individuals in Canadian CMAs commute to work, public transit is an important mode of transportation. Indeed, across Canada's 27 CMAs, more than 1.6 million people usually take public transit to work.

Commuting to work on public transit is especially prevalent among recent immigrants. In Montréal, for example, the share of recent immigrants commuting by this means is 47.8%—more than twice that of Canadian-born persons at 20.1%. Large differences between these groups are also evident in Toronto (at 35.4% and 20.0% respectively) and in virtually every CMA in which significant numbers of recent immigrants reside (see Table 5.1).

These differences remain when other factors associated with public transit usage, such as gender, age, education and distance to work are taken into account.[19] Descriptive statistics on these characteristics are provided in Table 5.2 for persons residing in Toronto, while identical tables for Vancouver, Montréal Ottawa–Hull and Calgary are provided in Appendix Tables A.3 through A.6.

19. Readers should note that a positive and significant difference in the utilization of public transit among recent immigrants relative to Canadian-born commuters remains when these and other factors are taken into account using multivariate techniques (Heisz and Schellenberg, 2004).

The usage of public transit among recent immigrants is associated with the number of years that individuals have resided in Canada, with usage highest among those who have arrived more recently. In Montréal, for example, public transit usage exceeds 50% for immigrants who have been in Canada for less than four years, declining to about 35% among those who have been here for 11 years or more (see Figure 5.1). The same downward trend is evident in Toronto and Vancouver, although at lower overall levels. In part this reflects an "integration effect," perhaps because immigrants who have been in Canada for longer periods of time experience an increase in their personal or family income, a change in their residential location relative to their place of work, or a shift in their tastes and preferences. Such factors may make the use of public transit less attractive for the commute to work, translating into a decline in public transit usage as length of residence in Canada increases. However, evidence also indicates that more recent immigrant cohorts are more likely to use public transit for the work commute even after length of residence is taken into account (Heisz and Schellenberg, 2004).

In addition to years since arrival, public transit usage also varies between recent immigrants who arrived in Canada from different regions of the world. In both Toronto and Montréal, the incidence of public transit utilization is highest among immigrants from the Caribbean, Southeast Asia, Central and South America, and Africa, while they are lowest among immigrants from East Asia, Europe, West Asia and North America and Oceania (see Table 5.3). This may reflect differences in the earnings, residential location, place of work or other factors that differ between groups.

The high rate of public transit utilization among recent immigrants, coupled with the sizeable number of recent immigrants residing in many CMAs, means that this group is an important customer-base for the public transit systems in many CMAs (see Table 5.4). Indeed, in Toronto and Vancouver recent immigrants account for about one-quarter of all work-commuters on the public transit system each day.

In Windsor, recent immigrants account for 18% of the 'work commuter ridership,' while in Calgary, Montréal, Kitchener, Ottawa–Hull, Edmonton and Hamilton recent immigrants account for 10 to 14 percent of this ridership. These figures are even higher if immigrants who arrived at earlier points in time are included as well. For example, 40% of the work-commuter ridership in Toronto is comprised of immigrants who arrived in Canada in the past 20 years.

Overall, immigrants are an important client group for public transit and, in all likelihood, will account for an increasing share of ridership in the coming years.[20] Information on mode of transportation to work is only available from the Census for the years 1996 and 2001. Nonetheless, even over this short period of time work-commuter ridership on public transit increased by about 10 percentage points in Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal, with recent immigrants accounting for over one-quarter of the net increase over this period.

5.2 Immigration has important implications for educational services

Immigration raises implications for elementary, secondary and post-secondary educational institutions as well. At all levels, increased demands for English or French Second Language programs (ESL/FSL) are one outcome associated with the arrival of new Canadians. Evidence from the LSIC indicates that two-thirds of newly arrived immigrants (aged 15 or older) plan to further their education, and of this group, 28% plan to take language training. Moreover, within six months of arriving in Canada, just under one-third of new immigrants had already taken at least one course in either English or French (Statistics Canada 2003a).

20. Of course, this will depend upon immigration rates.

5.2.1 Primary and secondary education

The arrival of children as new immigrants brings other considerations as well. Adapting to a new culture, a new language, a new environment and new friends is a lot to deal with over and above the demands of one's studies.

The 2001 Census provides information on the number of children less than 18 years of age who were either recent immigrants or who were born in Canada to recent immigrant parents. Furthermore, we can determine how many of these children resided in homes in which neither English nor French is the language spoken most often by the parents. This provides some information on the demographic contexts in which school boards are located.

In 2001, about one-quarter of all children aged 0 to 17 in Toronto and Vancouver were recent immigrants or were born in Canada to recent immigrant parents. In absolute terms, this accounted for 267,000 children in Toronto and 96,000 children in Vancouver. In Windsor, 10% of all children were recent immigrants, while another 4% were born in Canada to recent immigrant parents. The figures for other CMAs are provided in Table 5.5.

For many immigrant children and the children of recent immigrants, neither English nor French is the language their parents speak most often in the home. This is the case for more than 70% of those in Vancouver, and for more than 60% of those in Windsor, Kitchener, Hamilton and London (Table 5.6).

In short, immigrant children make up considerable shares of the pre-school and school-aged populations in many CMAs, and most of these children are learning in a language different from that spoken at home. That being said, some caution must be exercised in interpreting the figures in Table 5.6, as although English or French are not the main language spoken by parents in the home, it does not necessarily follow that these children, nor their parents, are not proficient in one or both official languages.

5.2.2 Post-secondary education

Immigration has implications for post-secondary educational institutions as well. Evidence from the LSIC indicates that a university course was the most commonly planned type of education or training among newly arrived immigrants, and that plans to take training were most prevalent among immigrants who had already acquired a university degree prior to arriving in Canada. In this section, we examine school attendance among individuals aged 18 to 24 and subsequently among those aged 25 to 54.

The 2001 Census asked individuals "In the past nine months (that is, since last September), was this person attending a school, college or university?" Respondents were asked to "Include attendance at elementary or secondary schools, business or trade schools, community colleges, technical institutes, CEGEPS, etc., for courses that can be used as credits towards a certificate, diploma or degree."

The majority of recent immigrants aged 18 to 24 indicated they had attended school in the nine months preceding the Census. This was the case for over 70% of those who resided in Victoria, Vancouver, London and Ottawa–Hull, and for 60% to 70% of those who resided in six other CMAs, including Toronto and Montréal.[21] Moreover, in almost every CMA in Table 5.7 recent immigrants were more likely to have attended school than their Canadian-born counterparts. The percentage point difference between these groups was largest in Victoria (at 23 percentage points). Virtually all of the difference in attendance between recent immigrants and Canadian-born persons was attributable to a higher incidence of full-time rather than part-time enrolment (see Appendix Table A.7).

21. Readers are reminded that non-permanent residents in Canada, including foreign students, have been excluded from this analysis.

The likelihood that a young individual will complete a post-secondary credential is strongly correlated with the level of education attained by their parents. As documented in Chapter 4, levels of educational attainment are higher among immigrants than Canadian-born individuals and in this context, higher rates of educational enrollment among immigrants aged 18 to 24 are not surprising.

The high incidence of school attendance among recent immigrants aged 18 to 24, coupled with the sizeable number of recent immigrants residing in many CMAs, means that this group accounts for a significant share of the student population in many CMAs (see Table 5.8). Indeed, recent immigrants account for about one-quarter of all students aged 18 to 24 in Toronto and Vancouver, and for about 10% to 13% of the student populations of seven other CMAs—Montréal, Ottawa–Hull and Calgary being among these.

Shifting our attention to persons aged 25 to 54, we again find that many recent immigrants had also attended school in the nine months preceding the 2001 Census. Indeed, about one-in-four recent immigrants (aged 25 to 54) in London, Ottawa–Hull and Kitchener had attended on either a full-time or part-time basis, while in Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver the figures were 22%, 17% and 18% respectively (Table 5.9). In many CMAs, recent immigrants aged 25 to 54 were at least twice as likely as Canadian-born persons in this age group to be enrolled.

A number of factors are associated with the likelihood of adults attending school. Considering recent immigrants in Toronto (Table 5.10), we see that school attendance was most prevalent among individuals in their late twenties (at 25.0%), and less prevalent among those in their forties (13.5%) and early fifties (7.1%). Even so, recent immigrants who were age 30 or older were about twice as likely to attend school as Canadian-born individuals in the same age group. Furthermore, recent immigrants who had already completed a post-secondary credential were more likely than those with high school or less to be attending school. The same patterns were evident in Montréal and Vancouver (Appendix Table A.8).

Again, the high incidence of school attendance among recent immigrants aged 25 to 54, coupled with the sizeable number of recent immigrants residing in many CMAs, means that this group accounts for a significant share of adult students in many CMAs (see Table 5.11). Indeed, recent immigrants account for about one-quarter of all students aged 25 to 54 in Toronto and Vancouver, and for about 10% to 14% of those in several other CMAs—Montréal, Ottawa–Hull and Calgary being among these.

5.3 Home ownership rates differ between recent immigrants and Canadian-born, but also between recent immigrants from different CMAs

Entry into homeownership is an important step in the life course for many people, regardless of their immigration status. The purchase of a first home is often part and parcel of family formation, is a significant source of wealth accumulated over one's lifetime, and has implications for social integration within the local community. Entry into homeownership is also an important part of the resettlement process for immigrants (Alba and Logan 1992).

Evidence from the LSIC provides some insights on the housing characteristics of newly arrived immigrants. At the time of the initial LSIC interview (6 months after arrival), 18% of newly arrived immigrants already resided in their own home, with this most often the case for family class immigrants who joined other family members already residing in Canada. Three-quarters of newly arrived immigrants (74%) were residing in rented accommodation, and the majority of these had plans to purchase their own home.

According to LSIC results, a significant share (38%) of immigrants who had to find housing when they arrived in Canada experienced some problems in this regard. High costs or financial difficulties were the most frequently encountered problems, followed by lack of credit history, co-signor or guarantor and difficulty finding suitable housing.

Entry into homeownership may be considered to be an indicator of economic success after arrival in Canada. Home ownership rates vary considerably across Canadian CMAs—even among Canadian-born households. For example, 70% or more of Canadian-born households in Windsor, Calgary and Abbotsford reside in owned accommodation, compared with 53% of Canadian-born households in Montréal (Table 5.12).

Similarly, large differences in home ownership rates are evident among recent immigrants in different CMAs. Among households in which the primary maintainer immigrated between 1996 and 2001, the rate of home ownership is lowest in Montréal, at 11.4%, and highest in Calgary, at 52.2%. Vancouver, Toronto and Ottawa–Hull are between these endpoints, at 41.3%, 33.2% and 21.0% respectively.

The likelihood of residing in owned rather than rented accommodation increases as immigrants have been in Canada for longer periods of time (see Table 5.12). In Montréal in 2001, for example, 11.4% of households in which the primary maintainer arrived between 1996 and 2001 resided in owned accommodation, while this was the case for 24.2% of those headed by someone who arrived between 1991 and 1995, and 34.5% of those headed by someone who arrived between 1986 and 1990. In part, this may be attributable to the integration process, such as accumulating financial resources over time, establishing a credit history, or acquiring knowledge about preferred neighbourhoods and housing options.

Table 5.1: Percent of persons who use public transportation to commute to work[1], by immigration status, selected CMAs, 2001

	Canadian-born	Immigrated within past 10 years	Immigrated 11 to 20 years earlier	Immigrated more than 20 years ago	Total
			percent		
Montréal	20.1	47.8	34.9	23.5	22.8
Toronto	20.0	35.4	25.8	18.9	23.2
Ottawa–Hull	17.8	33.5	25.7	18.1	19.2
Calgary	12.7	24.6	16.3	12.6	13.8
Winnipeg	13.6	24.3	16.0	12.1	14.0
Vancouver	10.9	20.1	13.9	10.5	12.5
Edmonton	8.8	19.3	11.3	7.2	9.3
Victoria	10.3	17.2	12.9	8.3	10.4
Hamilton	8.3	16.4	10.3	6.3	8.6
London	6.7	15.1	7.6	3.9	6.8
Windsor	3.3	10.0	5.4	1.8	3.7
Kitchener	4.4	8.8	5.9	2.3	4.5
Abbotsford	2.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Table 5.2: Percent of persons who use public transportation to commute to work, by immigration status and selected characteristics, Toronto 2001

	Canadian-born	Immigrated within past 10 years	Immigrated 11 to 20 years earlier	Immigrated more than 20 years ago	Total
			percent		
Total	20.0	35.4	25.8	18.9	23.2
Gender					
Men	16.9	27.0	17.2	12.0	17.8
Women	23.3	44.7	35.2	26.8	29.1
Age Group					
Age 15 to 29	25.9	41.9	35.1	31.3	30.0
Age 30 to 39	18.6	33.8	22.2	21.3	23.1
Age 40 to 49	15.7	30.7	22.5	17.6	19.8
Age 50 to 59	14.1	32.2	24.5	18.2	18.5
Family Income					
$1 to $19,999	30.1	45.5	35.9	28.1	37.5
$20,000 to $39,999	27.7	39.1	31.6	25.1	32.1
$40,000 to $59,999	21.2	33.8	26.5	20.6	25.3
$60,000 to $79,999	17.6	30.9	24.0	18.1	21.1
$80,000 or more	15.7	28.0	21.2	15.2	17.5
Distance to Work					
0.1 to 4.9 kms.	19.8	34.8	25.2	17.4	22.8
5 to 9.9 kms.	27.0	38.9	28.1	21.3	28.5
10 to 19.9 kms	19.5	38.7	28.2	20.8	24.6
20 kms. or more	16.5	29.7	25.1	19.8	19.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Table 5.3: Percent of recent immigrants who use public transportation to commute to work, by region of birth, *selected CMAs*, 2001

	Toronto	Vancouver	Montréal
Caribbean	47.2	22.0	60.0
Southeast Asia	44.7	29.6	51.9
Central and South America	41.5	26.9	52.6
Africa	40.9	20.8	57.4
South Asia	34.7	15.2	51.2
Eastern Europe	30.9	22.2	40.6
East Asia	30.0	18.3	41.5
Northern, Western and Southern Europe	29.1	17.2	37.2
West Asia	28.0	22.4	34.8
North America, Oceania and other	26.1	13.0	29.7
All Recent Immigrants	35.4	20.1	47.8
Canadian-born	20.0	10.9	20.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Table 5.4: Percentage of 'work commuters' on public transit who are immigrants, selected CMAs, 2001

	Immigrated within past 10 years	Immigrated 11 to 20 years earlier
Toronto	27.2	13.3
Vancouver	24.2	9.8
Windsor	18.2	6.4
Calgary	13.5	6.5
Montréal	13.0	7.1
Kitchener	12.0	7.5
Ottawa–Hull	11.1	6.3
Edmonton	10.7	6.2
Hamilton	10.5	5.8
London	9.1	5.2
Winnipeg	7.7	5.4
Abbotsford	6.2	2.6
Victoria	5.5	4.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Table 5.5: Children aged 0 to 17, by immigration status, selected CMAs, 2001

	Children immigrated to Canada	Children born in Canada to recent immigrant parents	All others	Total
		percent		
Toronto	16.8	7.9	75.2	100.0
Vancouver	16.8	6.4	76.8	100.0
Windsor	10.3	3.5	86.2	100.0
Calgary	7.4	2.8	89.8	100.0
Ottawa–Hull	8.4	3.6	88.0	100.0
Montréal	7.3	3.8	88.8	100.0
Kitchener	8.1	2.7	89.3	100.0
Hamilton	7.1	2.7	90.2	100.0
Edmonton	5.0	2.2	92.7	100.0
London	6.6	2.1	91.3	100.0
Winnipeg	4.8	1.6	93.5	100.0
Victoria	4.4	1.0	94.6	100.0
	Children immigrated to Canada	Children born in Canada to recent immigrant parents	All others	Total
Toronto	181,300	85,500	810,900	1,077,600
Vancouver	69,500	26,400	317,000	412,900
Windsor	7,500	2,500	62,700	72,700
Calgary	16,300	6,200	198,400	221,000
Ottawa–Hull	20,400	8,700	213,300	242,500
Montréal	53,200	27,900	645,600	726,700
Kitchener	8,200	2,700	90,300	101,100
Hamilton	10,800	4,000	136,500	151,400
Edmonton	11,100	5,000	204,800	220,900
London	6,600	2,100	91,100	99,800
Winnipeg	7,300	2,500	141,200	151,000
Victoria	2,500	600	54,400	57,500

Figures have been rounded to nearest 100.
Children aged 0 to 17 who are not members of the census family with whom they live are not included in the table.
Children born in Canada to recent immigrant parents includes children in census families in which both parents (or the sole parent in the case of lone-parent families) immigrated to Canada in the years 1991 to 2001 inclusive.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Table 5.6: Percent of children aged 0 to 17 residing in households where neither English nor French is the language parents use most often in the home, by immigration status, selected CMAs, 2001

	Children immigrated to Canada	Children born in Canada to recent immigrant parents	All others
		percent	
Toronto	61.8	63.4	14.2
Vancouver	71.0	75.6	14.2
Windsor	65.2	68.4	4.9
Calgary	52.3	65.4	6.5
Ottawa–Hull	53.1	63.7	5.0
Montréal	48.5	54.3	6.2
Kitchener	63.0	73.8	5.8
Hamilton	62.6	64.8	4.4
Edmonton	47.9	59.9	5.6
London	65.6	65.4	3.8
Winnipeg	53.3	61.2	5.2
Victoria	33.3	57.4	2.8

Children aged 0 to 17 who are not members of the census family with whom they live are not included in the table.
Children born in Canada to recent immigrant parents includes children in census families in which both parents (or the sole parent in the case of lone-parent families) immigrated to Canada in the years 1991 to 2001 inclusive.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Table 5.7: Percent of persons aged 18 to 24 attending school on a part-time or full-time basis, by immigration status, selected CMAs

	Canadian-born	Immigrated within past 10 years	Immigrated 11 to 20 years earlier	Total*
		percent		
Victoria	54.8	77.9	68.3	56.1
Vancouver	56.1	71.9	68.7	60.5
London	56.8	71.3	66.6	58.3
Ottawa–Hull	60.5	71.0	73.8	62.0
Kitchener	51.2	67.3	64.4	53.1
Montréal	58.8	64.2	68.4	59.7
Windsor	54.4	63.5	65.6	55.6
Toronto	60.4	63.4	66.5	61.7
Hamilton	54.4	62.1	53.7	54.9
Edmonton	50.2	61.2	63.6	51.4
Calgary	48.9	59.4	62.1	50.5
Winnipeg	49.5	55.6	57.4	50.1
Abbotsford	47.6	34.3	44.9	45.8

* Individuals who immigrated more than 20 years earlier (i.e. when they were 0 to 3 years of age) are not shown separately in the table because of small cell counts, but are included in the total column.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001

Table 5.8: Percent of full-time and part-time students aged 18 to 24 who are immigrants, selected CMAs, 2001

	Immigrated 0 to 10 years earlier	Immigrated 11 to 20 years earlier
	percent	
Vancouver	25.6	8.6
Toronto	25.5	10.8
Windsor	13.3	5.6
Kitchener	12.0	6.6
Ottawa–Hull	11.9	5.8
Montréal	11.5	5.4
Calgary	11.3	5.0
Hamilton	10.1	5.1
London	9.6	5.9
Edmonton	7.9	5.3
Winnipeg	7.1	4.4
Victoria	5.7	3.2
Abbotsford	5.2	3.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Table 5.9: Percent of persons aged 25 to 54 attending school on a part-time or full-time basis, by immigration status, selected CMAs, 2001

	Canadian-born	Immigrated within past 10 years	Immigrated 11 to 20 years earlier	Immigrated more than 20 years ago	Total
			percent		
London	9.8	25.9	10.4	7.3	10.5
Ottawa–Hull	10.4	25.3	13.8	8.4	11.7
Kitchener	9.7	23.4	11.2	7.1	10.6
Montréal	10.0	22.0	12.3	7.7	10.9
Winnipeg	10.9	21.3	11.4	7.7	11.2
Windsor	8.2	19.6	9.0	5.3	9.1
Edmonton	10.9	19.6	12.3	8.7	11.3
Victoria	13.0	19.1	13.1	9.2	12.8
Hamilton	9.7	19.0	9.6	6.9	10.0
Calgary	10.9	18.1	10.2	8.9	11.3
Vancouver	12.7	18.1	11.0	9.0	13.1
Toronto	9.8	16.9	10.5	7.1	11.0
Abbotsford	10.7	11.5	9.7	6.7	10.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Table 5.10: Percent of persons aged 25 to 54 attending school part-time or full-time, by immigration status and selected characteristics, Toronto, 2001

Toronto	Canadian-born	Immigrated 0 to 10 years earlier	Immigrated 11 to 20 years earlier	Immigrated more than 20 years earlier	Total
Total	9.8	16.9	10.5	7.1	11.0
Gender					
Female	11.0	18.2	11.9	8.1	12.2
Male	8.6	15.5	9.1	6.1	9.7
Age Group					
Age 25 to 29	20.7	25.0	24.2	23.0	22.2
Age 30 to 39	9.4	18.0	10.8	10.4	12.0
Age 40 to 49	6.1	13.5	8.2	5.8	7.7
Age 50 to 54	3.9	7.1	5.1	3.8	4.4
Education					
High school or less	5.1	10.1	5.3	3.1	5.7
Certificate or diploma	11.4	21.2	14.2	10.0	13.2
Bachelor's degree	12.8	20.6	15.5	10.3	14.6
MA, PhD or professional degree	15.7	21.7	15.3	12.4	17.1
Language Spoken at Home					
English or French	9.8	16.8	12.5	7.9	
Other	15.4	17.0	8.6	4.7	

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Table 5.11: Percent of persons aged 25 to 54 attending school who are immigrants, selected CMAs, 2001

	Immigrated 0 to 10 years earlier	Immigrated 11 to 20 years earlier
Toronto	26.6	11.4
Vancouver	26.4	8.4
Windsor	14.4	5.4
Kitchener	12.7	6.3
Ottawa–Hull	12.4	5.9
Montréal	11.6	5.4
Calgary	11.6	5.2
Hamilton	10.2	5.1
London	9.7	5.6
Abbotsford	8.7	3.8
Edmonton	8.0	5.4
Winnipeg	7.4	4.5
Victoria	5.7	3.3

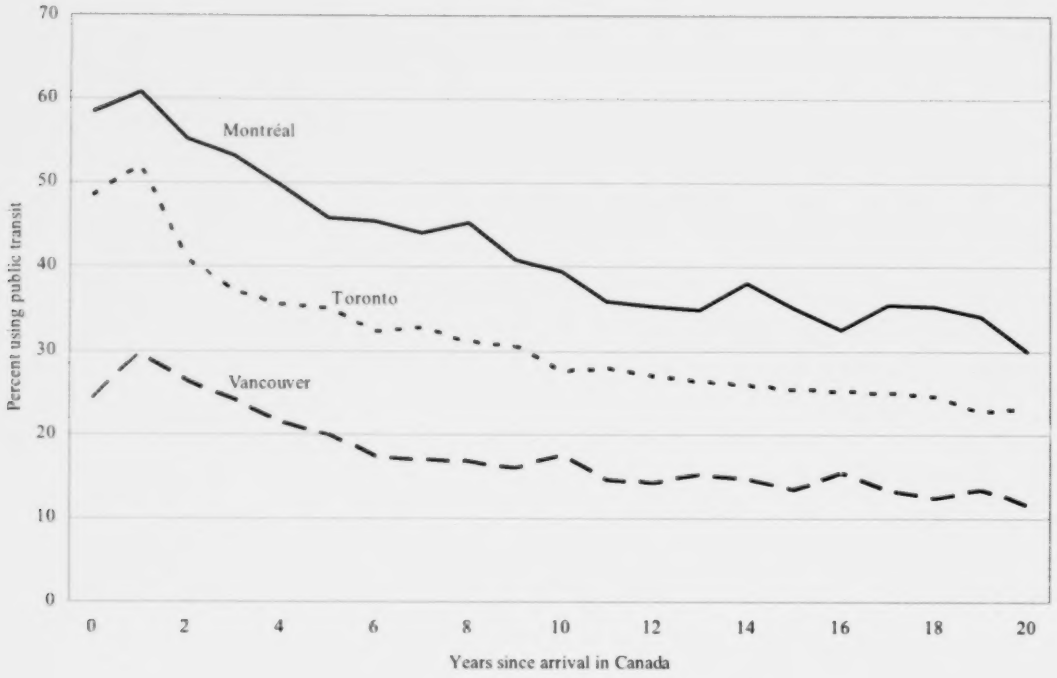
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Table 5.12: Percent of households residing in owned accommodation, by year of immigration, selected CMAs, 2001

	Canadian-born	Immigrated 1996-2001	Immigrated 1991-1995	Immigrated 1986-1990	Immigrated 1976-1985
Montréal	52.5	11.4	24.2	34.5	50.4
Ottawa–Hull	63.9	21.0	35.0	48.1	64.0
London	63.6	22.0	43.6	54.7	69.6
Hamilton	69.0	26.1	48.3	59.4	71.8
Windsor	73.3	29.0	55.2	64.3	75.3
Kitchener	67.2	29.6	49.7	62.6	72.5
Toronto	65.0	33.2	50.1	58.9	66.6
Edmonton	66.2	36.5	60.2	65.5	72.9
Winnipeg	65.5	37.1	54.1	66.4	73.9
Victoria	61.7	39.9	60.0	66.2	68.1
Vancouver	59.7	41.3	62.8	65.5	70.5
Abbotsford	70.3	44.8	64.0	74.1	73.5
Calgary	70.0	52.2	72.9	73.9	78.4

Source: Census of Canada, 2001.

Figure 5.1: Percent of immigrants who commute to work using public transit, by years since arrival, selected CMAs, 2001



Chapter 6

Labour market characteristics

Participation in the paid labour force is an important part of the resettlement process and most immigrants plan to work upon their arrival in Canada. Indeed, evidence from the LSIC indicates that 94% of immigrants aged 25 to 44 planned to work once they arrived in Canada, while about three-quarters of immigrants under age 25 and aged 45 to 64 planned to do so.

In this chapter, a descriptive overview of the labour market characteristics of recent immigrants in different CMAs is provided. The extent to which recent immigrants participate in the paid labour force is first considered, measured in terms of their incidence of employment, unemployment rate and incidence of full-time / full-year employment, followed by a discussion of the types of jobs held.

Throughout this chapter, the analysis is limited to individuals who were 25 to 54 years of age at the time of the 2001 Census. Persons under age 25 were excluded because many of these individuals were in school and did not have full-time labour force attachment. Similarly, persons aged 55 or older were excluded because many (particularly those over 60) had already retired. Furthermore, some of the labour market indicators discussed below pertain to the activities of individuals during 2000—the year prior to the Census. Consequently, immigrants who arrived during 2000 or 2001 have been excluded from the analysis because they did not have the opportunity to work throughout the year and conclusions based on part-year employment would be misleading.

The section finds that:

- recent immigrants had lower employment rates than Canadian-born,
- recent immigrants had higher unemployment rates than Canadian-born,
- recent immigrants were less likely to work full-year and full-time,
- immigrants were more likely than Canadian-born to be self employed in some CMAs, but not others,
- recent immigrants were less likely to be employed in occupations typically requiring a university degree.

6.1 Recent immigrants had lower employment rates than Canadian-born

The incidence of employment (or employment-to-population ratio) is one way to gauge immigrants' entry into the labour force. The Census provides information on the labour force activities of Canadians during the week prior to the Census (May 15th, 2001); the incidence of employment has been calculated as the proportion of the population employed during that week.

Among Canadian-born persons in CMAs with substantial shares of recent immigrants, there were only small inter-CMA differences in the shares employed during the reference week, ranging from a low of 82.3% in Windsor to a high of 86.3% in Calgary. Canadian-born adults in the other CMAs in Table 6.1 were within this four percentage point band.

Among recent immigrants, inter-CMA differences in the incidence of employment were far larger, ranging from a low of 63.8% in Montréal to a high of 79.2% in Winnipeg (a range of more than 15 percentage points). In five CMAs, less than 70% of recent immigrants (aged 25 to 54) had employment during the reference week, with Ottawa–Hull, Vancouver and Montréal being among them.

The *ratio* column in Table 6.1 shows the incidence of employment among recent immigrants as a percentage of the incidence among the Canadian-born, providing a clearer comparison of how recent immigrants are doing relative to others in the same CMA. In Winnipeg, Victoria and Edmonton, the incidence of employment among recent immigrants was 91% to 95% of what it was among Canadian-born individuals, while in Vancouver, London and Montréal this figure was less than 80%.

There were some variations in the incidence of employment among recent immigrants. For example, in the top five immigrant receiving CMAs the share of men with employment was about 15 to 20 percentage points larger than the share of women (see Table 6.2). Among Canadian-born men and women, this difference was somewhat smaller, at about 8 to 10 percentage points (data not shown).

The incidence of employment among recent immigrants was also correlated with educational attainment, as individuals with a post-secondary credential were more likely to have been employed than those without. Likewise, immigrants who had resided in Canada for a longer period of time were more likely to have had employment during the reference week.

6.2 Recent immigrants had higher unemployment rates than Canadian-born

Individuals who did not have employment during the reference week may have been in the labour force looking for work—that is, have been unemployed—or have been out of the labour force altogether. The incidence of unemployment during the reference week is shown in Tables 6.3 and 6.4.[22]

In Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton, the unemployment rate among recent immigrants aged 25 to 54 was under 6%. In other CMAs, such as Montréal and Ottawa–Hull, the unemployment rate among this group was over 10%—two to three times higher than the rates among Canadian-born persons in those CMAs.

The relatively high rate of unemployment among recent immigrants, coupled with the sizeable share of the working-age population comprised of recent immigrants, means that in several CMAs this group accounted for a considerable portion of job seekers. In Toronto, for example, 38% of individuals (aged 25 to 54) who were unemployed during the Census reference week were recent immigrants. Likewise, recent immigrants accounted for 30% of job seekers in Vancouver, 20% of job seekers in Montréal, 21% of job seekers in Ottawa–Hull and 14% of job seekers in Calgary.[23] Clearly, recent immigrants are an important client group for government departments and other organizations that help people find jobs.

As shown in Table 6.4, the incidence of unemployment among recent immigrants was typically higher among women than men, among those who did not have a post-secondary credential, and among those who had been in Canada for shorter periods of time.

6.3 Recent immigrants were less likely to work full-year and full-time

Entry into the labour force can also be considered from the broader vantage point of weeks worked over the previous calendar year (i.e., 2000) rather than during the single week prior to the Census.

22. The unemployment rate is calculated as the number of persons who were looking for work during the reference week divided by the total number of labour force participants (defined as the total number of persons who were either employed or looking for work) during the reference week.
23. These figures include all recent immigrants, including those who arrived in Canada in 2000 and 2001.

Overall, about 75% to 85% of recent immigrants had at least one week of paid employment during 2000, with Abbotsford and Winnipeg at the high end of this distribution at 88% and Vancouver and Montréal near the low end at 75% (Table 6.5). Readers are reminded that immigrants who arrived in 2000 or 2001 are not included in these figures.

Among recent immigrants who had employment during 2000, around one-half worked throughout the year on a full-time basis,[24] meaning that many worked either on a part-time basis and/or for only part of the year.

The fact that women are more likely than men to work on a part-time basis has been well-documented in Canada, and in this context it is worth considering the incidence of full-time/full-year employment for women and men separately. As shown in Table 6.6, women in all CMAs were less likely than men to have worked full-time/full-year in 2000, with this being the case for Canadian-born persons and recent immigrants alike. That being said, the ratio figures in Table 6.6 show that within CMAs, the under-representation of recent immigrants in full-time/full-year employment was comparable among women and men relative to their Canadian-born counterparts. For example, the ratio figure for women in Toronto (at 0.80) was comparable to the figure for men (at 0.81). This was the case in most other CMAs as well.

Among recent immigrants, full-time/full-year employment was more prevalent among those with higher levels of educational attainment and among those who had resided in Canada for longer periods of time (Table 6.7).

6.4 Immigrants were more likely than Canadian-born to be self employed in some CMAs, but not others

Individuals who are employed in the labour force may work as paid employees or as self-employed individuals.[25]

There were large variations in the incidence of self-employment across Canadian CMAs. Overall, self-employment among persons aged 25 to 54 was most prevalent in Victoria and Vancouver, with incidence figures of about 16% among recent immigrants and 13% to 14% among Canadian-born persons. A relatively large share of immigrants in Vancouver was admitted to Canada through the economic stream and that likely contributed to the relatively high incidence of self-employment in that CMA (Table 6.8).

Self-employment is generally more prevalent among men than women and among persons in older age groups, with this being the case for recent immigrants and the Canadian-born (Table 6.9).

6.5 Recent immigrants were less likely to be employed in occupations typically requiring a university degree

Having considered some measures of entry into the labour market, we now turn our attention to the characteristics of the jobs held by recent immigrants.

The extent to which recent immigrants are able to find jobs that are commensurate with their training and experience is an important consideration. Recent evidence indicates that once they have entered the Canadian labour market, immigrants receive low financial returns on the educational credentials and work experience they acquired outside of Canada (Aydemir and Skuterud, 2004; Ferrer and Riddell, 2003; Alboim, Finnie and Meng, 2003).

24. Full-year employment has been defined as 49 or more weeks of employment during 2000. Full-time employment has been defined as persons who said they worked 'mostly full-time' during the year.

25. Individuals who own an incorporated business are defined as 'self-employed' in this discussion, even though they may legally be paid employees of the company they own. Individuals working as unpaid family workers have also been included in the self-employed category.

To consider the jobs held by immigrants, we use the National Occupational Classification (NOC). The NOC defines skill levels in terms of "...the nature of education and training required to work in an occupation...the experience required for entry, and the complexity of the responsibilities involved in the work" (HRDC 2001). In addition to managerial occupations, which are classified as a distinct group, the NOC categorizes occupations into four mutually exclusive categories. At the highest skill level (A) are occupations that usually require university education, such as accounting, engineering or law; at the next skill level (B) are occupations that usually require college education or apprenticeship training, such as technical jobs, construction trades and skilled equipment operations; at the next skill level (C) are occupations that usually require high school or occupation-specific training, such as data entry clerks, delivery drivers, retail sales clerks, and printing machine operators; and at the lowest skill level (D) are jobs that usually require on-the-job training or no formal educational requirements, such as cashiers, janitors and construction labourers.

The distributions of recent immigrants and Canadian-born persons across these occupational skill categories are shown in Table 6.10. A number of points can be drawn from the table. First, there were significant differences in the occupational profiles of CMAs in 2001. For example, 43% of Canadian-born workers in Ottawa–Hull were employed in managerial positions or in jobs at skill level A, while this was the case for 25% of Canadian-born workers in Windsor. And conversely, 29% of Canadian-born workers in Ottawa–Hull were employed in jobs at skill levels C and D, while this was the case for 45% of those in Windsor. This reflects differences in the types of industries in which people in Ottawa–Hull and Windsor work.

Second, in virtually every CMA the share of recent immigrants employed in jobs at skill levels C and D was higher than the share of Canadian-born individuals. The difference between these groups was 18 percentage points in Toronto, 15 percentage points in Calgary, 12 percentage points in Vancouver, and 11 percentage points in Montréal.

The extent to which recent immigrants were over-represented in jobs at skill levels C and D becomes more apparent when comparisons are drawn among workers with higher levels of educational attainment. Educational qualifications are one of the criteria used to select immigrants for admission to Canada, and consequently, immigrants have, on average, higher levels of educational attainment than Canadian-born persons. Yet in spite of this difference, recent immigrants were still more likely to be employed in jobs with lower skill requirements (see Figure 6.1).

In all CMAs, recent immigrants with a university degree were far more likely than their Canadian-born counterparts to be employed in jobs at skill levels C and D. In Vancouver, for example, 31% of recent immigrants with a degree were employed in these jobs compared with 13% of Canadian-born graduates. In most other CMAs, there was at least a 10 percentage point difference between these groups. In Abbotsford, 45% of recent immigrants with a degree were employed in jobs at skill levels C and D—almost four times the rate among Canadian-born persons.

Among recent immigrants, female graduates were more likely than male graduates to be employed in moderate- or low-skilled jobs (i.e. skill levels C and D) (Table 6.11). Furthermore, differences between women and men were larger among recent immigrants than among persons born in Canada.

In Toronto, Vancouver and Calgary, the share of university graduates employed in moderate- or low-skilled jobs was slightly higher among immigrants who had been in Canada for a shorter period of time (Figure 6.2). This may be attributable to an assimilation effect, with the job prospects for immigrants improving as they reside in Canada for longer periods of time, or to a cohort effect, with more recent immigrant cohorts not faring as well as earlier ones.

Table 6.1: Percent of persons aged 25 to 54 employed during the reference week, by immigration status, selected CMAs, 2001

	Canadian-born	Recent immigrants*	Ratio[1]
		percent	
Winnipeg	83.4	79.2	0.95
Victoria	82.8	75.1	0.91
Edmonton	84.0	76.1	0.91
Abbotsford	80.9	74.0	0.91
Calgary	86.3	77.0	0.89
Toronto	85.6	73.8	0.86
Hamilton	82.7	70.4	0.85
Kitchener	86.1	70.0	0.81
Windsor	82.3	66.1	0.80
Ottawa–Hull	85.3	68.4	0.80
Vancouver	83.0	65.5	0.79
London	83.1	64.6	0.78
Montréal	82.4	63.8	0.77

* Recent immigrants are limited to those who arrived in the years 1991 to 1999 inclusive.
[1] The ratio is computed as the percentage among recent immigrants divided by the percentage among Canadian-born.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Table 6.2: Recent immigrants* aged 25 to 54–percentage employed during the reference week, by selected characteristics, selected CMAs, 2001

	Toronto	Vancouver	Montréal	Ottawa–Hull	Calgary
			percent		
Women	64.9	58.2	54.2	58.0	69.8
Men	83.8	74.5	73.8	79.8	85.5
Age Group					
Age 25 to 34	72.5	69.1	62.1	66.2	76.5
Age 35 to 44	76.1	67.5	65.4	70.9	77.6
Age 45 to 54	71.5	58.2	63.9	67.5	76.7
Education					
High school or less	66.9	58.4	57.0	53.7	71.1
Certificate/diploma	78.3	69.4	65.9	68.8	81.0
Bachelors degree	77.4	69.3	66.5	71.0	78.7
Graduate/professional degree	79.9	72.4	73.9	81.1	82.5
Year of arrival					
1998–1999	68.6	60.0	55.5	63.8	71.0
1995–1997	73.2	64.3	65.1	69.1	79.1
1991–1994	76.4	68.9	66.8	70.4	78.1

* Recent immigrants limited to those who arrived in the years 1991 to 1999 inclusive.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Table 6.3: Labour force participants aged 25 to 54–percent who were unemployed during the reference week, by immigration status, selected CMAs, 2001

	Canadian-born	Recent immigrants*	Ratio
Winnipeg	4.5	5.3	1.19
Calgary	3.6	5.4	1.49
Edmonton	4.1	5.9	1.46
Victoria	5.1	7.6	1.49
Toronto	3.5	8.0	2.27
Vancouver	5.0	9.6	1.93
London	4.8	10.2	2.13
Kitchener	3.5	10.6	3.04
Hamilton	3.8	10.7	2.85
Abbotsford	5.4	10.8	2.00
Ottawa–Hull	3.4	10.9	3.19
Windsor	4.2	11.7	2.81
Montréal	5.2	15.3	2.94

* Recent immigrants are limited to those who arrived in the years 1991 to 1999 inclusive.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Table 6.4: Labour force participants aged 25 to 54–percent of recent immigrants who were unemployed during the reference week, by selected characteristics, selected CMAs, 2001

	Toronto	Vancouver	Montréal	Ottawa–Hull	Calgary
			percent		
Women	9.8	10.5	16.7	13.4	6.0
Men	6.2	8.7	14.1	8.9	4.7
Age Group					
Age 25 to 34	8.6	9.6	14.7	10.7	6.1
Age 35 to 44	7.5	9.3	15.6	10.8	5.0
Age 45 to 54	7.8	10.2	15.7	12.2	4.8
Education					
High school or less	8.5	10.4	16.6	14.0	5.7
Certificate/diploma	7.1	8.9	16.1	11.7	4.9
Bachelors degree	8.1	9.6	14.9	10.9	5.6
Graduate/professional degree	7.9	9.2	11.6	8.0	5.1
Year of arrival					
1998–1999	11.2	13.7	20.1	13.8	7.1
1995–1997	7.9	9.4	14.9	10.2	4.9
1991–1994	6.7	8.1	13.5	9.9	4.9

• Recent immigrants are limited to those who arrived in the years 1991 to 1999 inclusive.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Table 6.5: Persons aged 25 to 54–employment status during 2000, by immigration status, selected CMAs

	Percent who had any employment during 2000			Of those with employment, percent who worked full-time/full-year		
	Canadian-born	Recent immigrants•	Ratio	Canadian-born	Recent immigrants•	Ratio
				percent		
Abbotsford	88.7	88.2	0.99	59.7	44.8	0.75
Winnipeg	91.1	88.0	0.97	67.8	60.3	0.89
Calgary	93.4	86.7	0.93	66.3	50.4	0.76
Edmonton	91.8	85.7	0.93	63.8	53.2	0.83
Victoria	90.8	84.3	0.93	60.2	48.6	0.81
Toronto	92.0	83.2	0.90	70.1	56.5	0.81
Kitchener	92.6	82.4	0.89	70.8	54.7	0.77
Hamilton	89.1	81.3	0.91	69.1	51.5	0.75
Ottawa–Hull	91.0	79.4	0.87	71.3	54.5	0.76
Windsor	88.7	75.3	0.85	68.8	57.3	0.83
Vancouver	90.7	75.1	0.83	62.1	47.6	0.77
Montréal	88.5	75.0	0.85	65.2	49.0	0.75
London	90.3	73.6	0.81	67.5	49.0	0.73

• Recent immigrants are limited to those who arrived in the years 1991 to 1999 inclusive.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Table 6.6: Persons aged 25 to 54 who had employment during 2000–percent who were employed full-time/full-year, by gender and immigration status, selected CMAs

	Females			Males		
	Canadian-born	Recent immigrant	Ratio	Canadian-born	Recent immigrant	Ratio
				percent		
Toronto	62.9	50.5	0.80	77.0	62.0	0.81
Vancouver	54.4	41.3	0.76	69.1	53.8	0.78
Windsor	59.1	49.1	0.83	77.4	63.3	0.82
Calgary	57.7	41.8	0.72	73.9	59.0	0.80
Ottawa–Hull	65.5	47.1	0.72	76.9	60.6	0.79
Montréal	59.0	42.2	0.71	71.0	54.5	0.77
Kitchener	59.7	41.0	0.69	81.3	66.1	0.81
Hamilton	59.3	42.2	0.71	78.1	59.9	0.77
Edmonton	54.9	45.3	0.82	71.8	61.4	0.85
London	59.3	43.2	0.73	75.6	54.1	0.71
Winnipeg	60.1	53.6	0.89	75.1	67.0	0.89
Victoria	53.3	41.2	0.77	67.2	56.2	0.84
Abbotsford	47.5	30.3	0.64	70.7	57.7	0.82

* Recent immigrants are limited to those who arrived in the years 1991 to 1999 inclusive.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Table 6.7: Recent immigrants aged 25 to 54 who had employment during 2000–percent employed on a full-time/full-year basis, by selected characteristics, selected CMAs

	Toronto	Vancouver	Montréal	Ottawa–Hull	Calgary
			percent		
Age					
Age 25 to 34	54.4	46.8	45.8	51.3	46.2
Age 35 to 44	57.9	49.1	50.7	57.2	53.3
Age 45 to 54	57.3	46.2	52.2	56.3	52.4
Education					
High school or less	54.8	45.5	48.6	51.6	48.4
Certificate/diploma	57.2	48.0	46.0	50.3	49.2
Bachelors degree	56.9	48.6	51.5	56.2	52.3
Graduate/professional degree	58.7	50.7	52.0	58.9	54.4
Year of arrival					
1998–1999	46.2	38.4	41.5	47.3	41.7
1995–1997	56.7	46.8	48.9	54.4	49.8
1991–1994	60.3	51.9	52.1	58.4	54.4

* Recent immigrants are limited to those who arrived in the years 1991 to 1999 inclusive.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Table 6.8: Persons aged 25 to 54 who had employment during 2000–percent who were self-employed, by immigration status, selected CMAs, 2001

	Canadian-born	Recent immigrants*	Ratio
		percent	
Victoria	13.7	16.2	1.18
Vancouver	13.1	15.5	1.18
London	10.0	12.2	1.22
Toronto	12.0	11.2	0.94
Abbotsford	15.0	11.1	0.74
Montréal	10.1	10.7	1.05
Calgary	13.0	10.6	0.81
Hamilton	9.2	9.6	1.04
Edmonton	11.0	9.4	0.85
Windsor	7.0	8.2	1.17
Kitchener	9.3	8.1	0.87
Ottawa–Hull	9.4	7.7	0.82
Winnipeg	9.1	6.2	0.69

* Recent immigrants limited to those who arrived in the years 1991 to 1999 inclusive.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Table 6.9: Recent immigrants aged 25 to 54 who had employment during 2000–percent who were self-employed, by selected characteristics, selected CMAs, Canada 2001

	Toronto	Vancouver	Montréal	Ottawa–Hull	Calgary
Women	8.5	12.2	8.7	6.3	8.2
Men	13.7	18.7	12.3	8.9	12.9
Age					
Age 25 to 34	8.2	9.4	8.0	5.5	7.2
Age 35 to 44	12.0	16.7	10.9	8.4	11.1
Age 45 to 54	15.0	22.6	16.3	12.1	15.7
Education					
High school or less	11.0	16.0	9.4	9.9	10.4
Certificate/diploma	10.7	14.5	11.4	8.4	11.0
Bachelors degree	10.9	14.4	12.1	7.4	9.6
Graduate/professional degree	12.9	17.9	10.6	5.7	11.6
Year of arrival					
1998–1999	10.3	13.7	8.3	5.2	8.4
1995–1997	11.1	16.4	9.6	7.8	11.5
1991–1994	11.7	15.4	12.4	8.9	10.8

* Recent immigrants limited to those who arrived in the years 1991 to 1999 inclusive.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Table 6.10: Persons aged 25 to 54 who had employment during 2000–distribution across occupational skill levels, by immigration status, selected CMAs, Canada 2001

	Managers	Skill level A	Skill level B	Skill level C	Skill level D	Total
Toronto						
Canadian-born	17.2	23.6	28.1	25.9	5.2	100.0
Recent immigrants	9.1	18.4	23.6	36.5	12.3	100.0
Vancouver						
Canadian-born	13.4	20.7	31.0	28.2	6.7	100.0
Recent immigrants	11.8	16.9	24.9	32.5	13.9	100.0
Windsor						
Canadian-born	9.6	15.2	29.8	35.9	9.5	100.0
Recent immigrants	7.5	21.4	24.1	32.4	14.6	100.0
Calgary						
Canadian-born	14.4	21.9	31.2	26.5	6.0	100.0
Recent immigrants	7.3	19.2	26.2	32.2	15.1	100.0
Ottawa–Hull						
Canadian-born	15.1	27.8	28.2	23.0	5.9	100.0
Recent immigrants	7.5	37.4	20.0	25.6	9.6	100.0
Montréal						
Canadian-born	12.1	19.9	31.2	29.1	7.7	100.0
Recent immigrants	8.8	19.4	24.0	34.2	13.6	100.0
Kitchener						
Canadian-born	12.7	17.6	29.9	31.6	8.3	100.0
Recent immigrants	6.9	19.7	25.6	34.6	13.2	100.0
Hamilton						
Canadian-born	13.1	18.2	31.1	29.2	8.3	100.0
Recent immigrants	7.2	15.5	26.9	32.7	17.7	100.0
Edmonton						
Canadian-born	12.3	18.0	33.9	28.8	7.0	100.0
Recent immigrants	7.5	17.2	28.1	30.6	16.7	100.0
London						
Canadian-born	11.3	18.6	29.6	31.8	8.8	100.0
Recent immigrants	8.8	21.1	23.1	30.4	16.5	100.0
Winnipeg						
Canadian-born	11.3	18.8	28.7	33.1	8.1	100.0
Recent immigrants	4.5	15.2	24.4	42.5	13.5	100.0
Abbotsford						
Canadian-born	10.6	12.9	34.2	32.2	10.0	100.0
Recent immigrants	4.4	7.2	20.1	46.4	21.8	100.0
Victoria						
Canadian-born	12.4	20.5	30.3	28.7	8.0	100.0
Recent immigrants	10.7	23.2	23.7	27.6	15.0	100.0

* Recent immigrants are limited to those who arrived in the years 1991 to 1999 inclusive.

Table 6.11: Percent of university graduates aged 25 to 54 employed in moderate- or low-skilled occupations, by immigration status and gender, selected CMAs

	Male		
	Canadian-born	Recent immigrants*	Ratio
Toronto	10.4	24.8	2.38
Vancouver	12.0	25.0	2.09
Windsor	18.0	19.4	1.08
Calgary	9.5	19.0	2.01
Ottawa–Hull	7.1	13.4	1.88
Montréal	9.7	21.2	2.18
Kitchener	10.9	17.3	1.60
Hamilton	11.3	24.6	2.17
Edmonton	10.5	20.8	1.98
London	13.4	23.7	1.77
Winnipeg	13.3	34.7	2.61
Abbotsford	11.7	33.6	2.86
Victoria	13.7	19.9	1.46
	Female		
	Canadian-born	Recent immigrants*	Ratio
Toronto	13.4	36.3	2.71
Vancouver	13.6	38.5	2.82
Windsor	17.9	38.0	2.12
Calgary	15.1	38.9	2.57
Ottawa–Hull	10.5	24.0	2.27
Montréal	11.5	28.6	2.49
Kitchener	15.3	33.2	2.16
Hamilton	14.1	35.7	2.52
Edmonton	13.7	38.7	2.81
London	16.1	29.8	1.84
Winnipeg	16.5	39.5	2.40
Abbotsford	13.0	57.0	4.38
Victoria	18.1	31.4	1.73

* Recent immigrants are limited to those who arrived in the years 1991 to 1999 inclusive.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001

Figure 6.1: Percent of university graduates aged 25 to 54 employed in moderate- or low-skilled occupations, by immigration status, selected CMAs, 2001

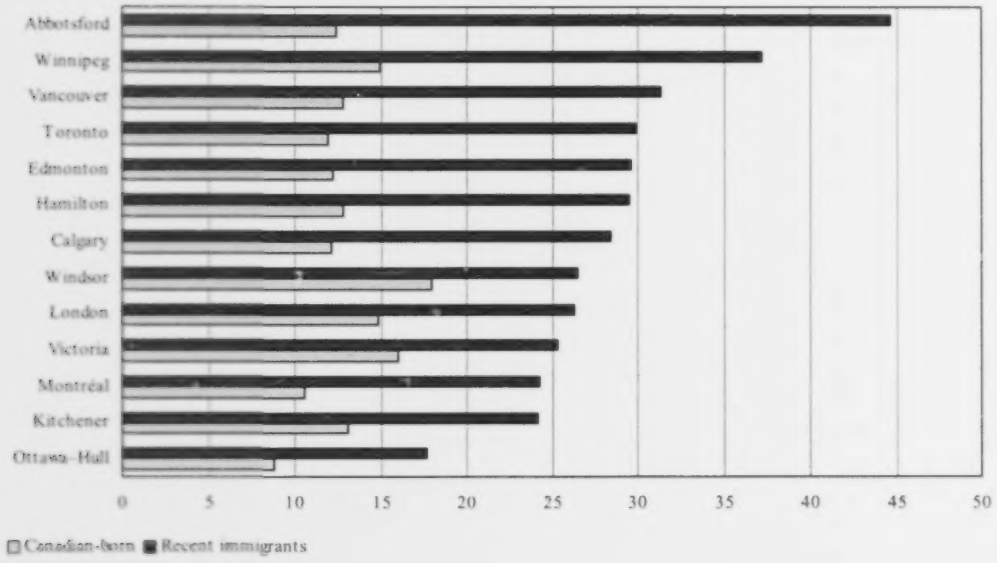
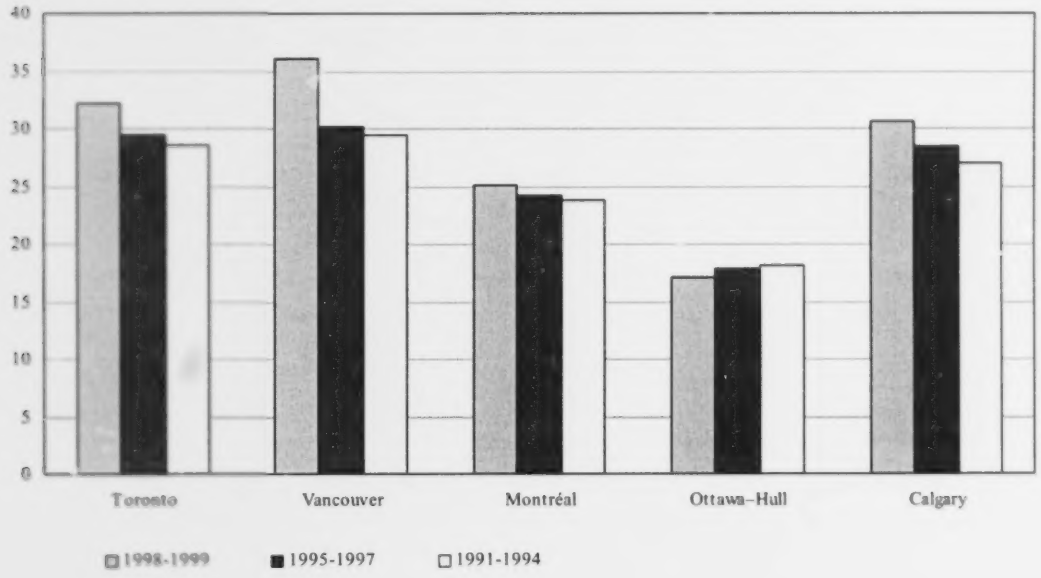


Figure 6.2: Recent immigrants aged 25 to 54 with a university degree: Employed in moderate- or low-skilled jobs, by year of arrival, selected CMAs, 2001



Chapter 7

Earnings

In recent years there has been a considerable amount of research on the wages and salaries earned by immigrants in the years following their arrival in Canada. This research has consistently shown that upon arrival immigrants have earnings that are well-below those of Canadian-born workers, but that over time the size of this earnings gap decreases. However, evidence also shows that there has been a deterioration in the relative earnings of immigrants upon arrival, and some analysts have questioned whether immigrants will experience sufficient gains in their earnings over time to achieve earnings parity with their Canadian-born counterparts (Frenette and Morissette, 2003).

The chapter investigates the earnings of immigrants in Canadian CMAs, and finds that:

- immigrants earn less than Canadian-born, but the gap closes as they gain Canadian experience,
- more recent arrivals earn less than past arrivals, even after controlling for time spent in Canada,
- recent immigrants were much more likely to work for low-wages,
- recent immigrants were less likely to be high-earners.

7.1 Immigrants earn less than Canadian-born, but the gap is reduced as they gain Canadian experience

The deterioration in the relative earnings of immigrants is shown graphically in Figure 7.1, which shows the earnings of immigrant men (aged 16 to 64) relative to the earnings of Canadian-born men, after taking into account differences in age, education and CMA of residence. The downward shift in the lines for successive cohorts means that immigrants who arrived in Canada in the late 1980s and the 1990s have not fared as well as those who arrived in the late 1970s or early 1980s. This is the case when comparisons are made at comparable points in time after landing (e.g. 1 to 5 years).

Most studies of immigrants' earnings have been done at the national level. However, as we documented in Chapter 1, most immigrants are concentrated in a few large CMAs and their relative earnings may look different when compared to Canadian-born persons in those same CMAs rather than to the Canadian-born population overall. Warman and Worswick have addressed this issue by comparing the earnings of immigrants and Canadian-born persons in eight major immigrant receiving CMAs in Canada (Warman and Worswick, forthcoming).[26] They find similar patterns of cross-cohort changes in immigrant earnings between 1966 and 2001 and conclude that "the experience of immigrants in the Canadian labour market does not differ greatly across cities, when the comparison group is the Canadian-born living in the same city." Moreover, Warman and Worswick find that "when the earnings of immigrants living in CMAs are compared with the earnings of Canadian-born residents of CMAs, the performance of immigrants falls, relative to a national comparison." In other words, the deterioration in the relative earnings of recent immigrants documented at the national level is even more apparent when documented at the CMA level.

26. These include Montréal, Ottawa–Hull, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver.

There are many potential reasons for this decline in earnings among recent immigrants over the past two decades. These reasons include changes in immigrant characteristics, issues of "credentialism," the deterioration of the value of foreign work experience and education in the Canadian labour market and increased competition from Canadian graduates. For a review of the research regarding these causes see Picot (2004).

Table 7.1 shows the average earnings of employed persons aged 25 to 54 in various CMAs. In Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver, the average earnings of male full-time / full-year workers were less than 70% of the earnings received by their Canadian-born counterparts. In Ottawa–Hull, earnings of recent immigrant men employed full-time/full-year were $57,711, or 91% of the earnings received by Canadian-born men. As noted above, a relatively large share of immigrants in Ottawa–Hull were employed in high-skill occupations. This is also reflected in the fact that earnings of immigrant women employed full-time/full-year were also highest in Ottawa–Hull, at $37,274.

7.2 Recent immigrants were much more likely to work for low-wages

In 2000, just over 6.6 million employed Canadians earned less than $20,000. Over one-fifth of these individuals (22%) worked on a full-time/full-year basis—a group that we have labeled 'low-wage workers' for this discussion. To put this in perspective, $20,000 represents less than one-half of the average earnings of all Canadians working full-year, full-time ($43,231), or is equivalent to an individual working 40 hours per week for 50 weeks of the year at $10 per hour. Again, our discussion is limited to individuals aged 25 to 54 years of age.

In most of the CMAs shown in Figure 7.2, between 8 and 12 percent of full-time/full-year workers born in Canada earned less than $20,000. The only CMAs outside of this range were Toronto, Montréal and Winnipeg. In most CMAs, recent immigrants were at least twice as likely as Canadian-born workers to have had low earnings, with differences between these groups largest in Abbotsford, Vancouver, Toronto, Montréal and Edmonton.

Among recent immigrants employed full-time/full-year, low earnings were more prevalent among women than men and among individuals with lower levels of educational attainment (Table 7.2). Differences across age groups and years since arrival were not consistent across CMAs.

7.3 Recent immigrants were less likely to be high-earners

In 2000, just under 447,000 people earned $100,000 or more, an increase of almost 70% from a decade earlier. Most high-earners were men (84%), many of whom were employed as managers, physicians, lawyers and notaries and information systems analysts. Similarly, many of the women who earned $100,000 or more during 2000 were employed in these occupations.

The share of individuals aged 40 to 54 who earned $100,000 or more in 2000 is shown in Figure 7.3. In Montréal, Vancouver and Toronto, less than 2% of recent immigrants in this age group received earnings of $100,000 or more, compared with 4% to 11% of Canadian-born persons in those CMAs. Slightly larger shares of recent immigrants (aged 40 to 54) in Calgary and Ottawa–Hull were 'high-earners', at 3 and 4 percent respectively. Readers will recall that a relatively large share of immigrants in Ottawa–Hull was employed in high-skill occupations, many in computer and technology-related jobs.

While the employment earnings of recent immigrants are an important component of their economic well-being, it provides only a partial picture. Financial circumstances are also determined by the labour market participation of other family members as well as by the receipt of income from other sources, such

as investments and government transfers. Information on the income characteristics of immigrants is presented in the first report of this series, Low Income in Census Metropolitan Areas, 1980-2000 (Heisz and McLeod, 2004).

Table 7.1: Average earnings of employed persons aged 25 to 54, by gender, immigration status and employment status, selected CMAs, 2000

	All workers					
	Men			Women		
	Canadian-born	Recent immigrant	Ratio	Canadian-born	Recent immigrant	Ratio
Toronto	$61,678	$35,202	0.57	$40,006	$23,405	0.59
Vancouver	$50,598	$31,593	0.62	$33,963	$21,148	0.62
Windsor	$55,738	$41,065	0.74	$31,329	$24,381	0.78
Calgary	$56,209	$36,318	0.65	$33,037	$20,845	0.63
Ottawa–Hull	$52,550	$42,344	0.81	$37,587	$27,145	0.72
Montréal	$44,875	$27,704	0.62	$30,657	$19,054	0.62
Kitchener	$50,844	$38,480	0.76	$30,283	$20,139	0.67
Hamilton	$52,187	$35,210	0.67	$31,913	$20,541	0.64
Edmonton	$48,577	$32,719	0.67	$28,525	$18,882	0.66
London	$46,747	$30,728	0.66	$30,544	$20,343	0.67
Winnipeg	$41,607	$30,425	0.73	$28,180	$19,545	0.69
Abbotsford	$43,572	$27,429	0.63	$25,843	$16,405	0.63
Victoria	$40,905	$35,659	0.87	$30,092	$23,147	0.77
	Full-time/Full-year workers					
	Men			Women		
	Canadian-born	Recent immigrant	Ratio	Canadian-born	Recent immigrant	Ratio
Toronto	$66,900	$41,405	0.62	$47,300	$30,337	0.64
Vancouver	$57,712	$39,460	0.68	$42,181	$29,098	0.69
Windsor	$59,610	$48,471	0.81	$38,132	$32,161	0.84
Calgary	$61,686	$43,247	0.70	$40,930	$28,299	0.69
Ottawa–Hull	$57,711	$52,556	0.91	$44,344	$37,274	0.84
Montréal	$49,705	$34,101	0.69	$36,559	$25,910	0.71
Kitchener	$54,228	$44,885	0.83	$36,873	$28,460	0.77
Hamilton	$56,260	$42,078	0.75	$39,138	$27,388	0.70
Edmonton	$53,552	$38,196	0.71	$36,199	$24,971	0.69
London	$51,658	$39,357	0.76	$37,301	$29,108	0.78
Winnipeg	$46,595	$35,419	0.76	$34,841	$24,974	0.72
Abbotsford	$48,294	$32,688	0.68	$34,167	$21,553	0.63
Victoria	$46,975	$46,732	0.99	$38,110	$30,826	0.81

* Recent immigrants are limited to those who arrived in the years 1991 to 1999 inclusive.

Table 7.2: Recent immigrants aged 25 to 54 who worked full-time/full-year in 2000–percent who had employment earnings of less than $20,000, by selected characteristics, selected CMAs

	Toronto	Vancouver	Montréal	Ottawa–Hull	Calgary
			percent		
Women	27.8	31.6	42.8	22.3	35.5
Men	14.6	22.8	26.5	14.5	14.9
Age Group					
Age 25 to 34	18.7	27.0	33.0	16.3	24.4
Age 35 to 44	19.1	24.2	31.7	16.7	20.1
Age 45 to 54	25.2	30.3	34.7	23.7	28.2
Education					
High school or less	30.5	38.9	51.8	36.4	36.1
Certificate/diploma	18.6	24.1	31.6	21.4	22.0
Bachelors degree	13.1	18.6	19.9	11.3	15.4
Graduate/professional degree	10.0	16.3	12.3	7.7	10.8
Year of arrival					
1998–1999	22.7	34.0	31.4	17.3	27.4
1995–1997	19.9	26.6	32.5	15.3	23.2
1991–1994	19.8	24.5	33.4	19.1	22.2

* Recent immigrants limited to those who arrived in the years 1991 to 1999 inclusive.

Figure 7.1: Earnings of male immigrants relative to Canadian-born counterparts, by landing cohort and years since arrival

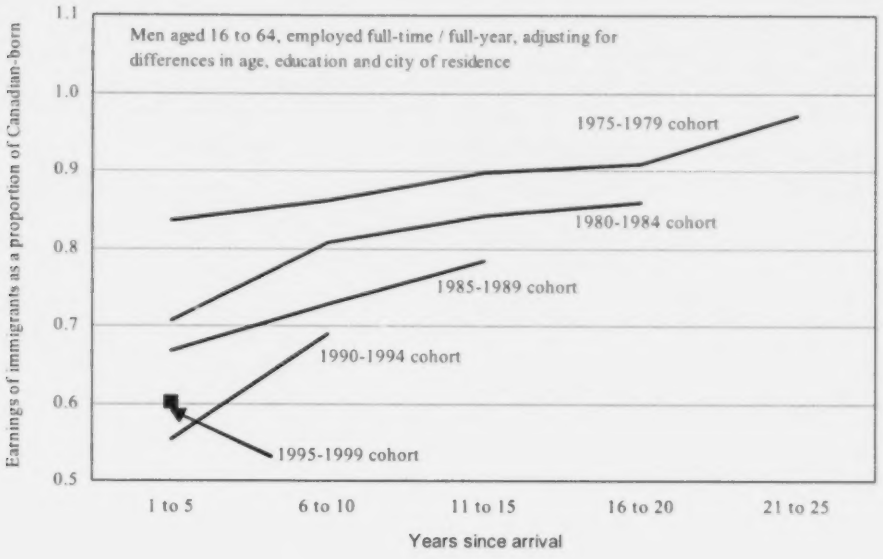


Figure 7.2: Percent of full-time/full year workers aged 25 to 54 with earnings less than $20,000, by immigration status, selected CMAs, 2000

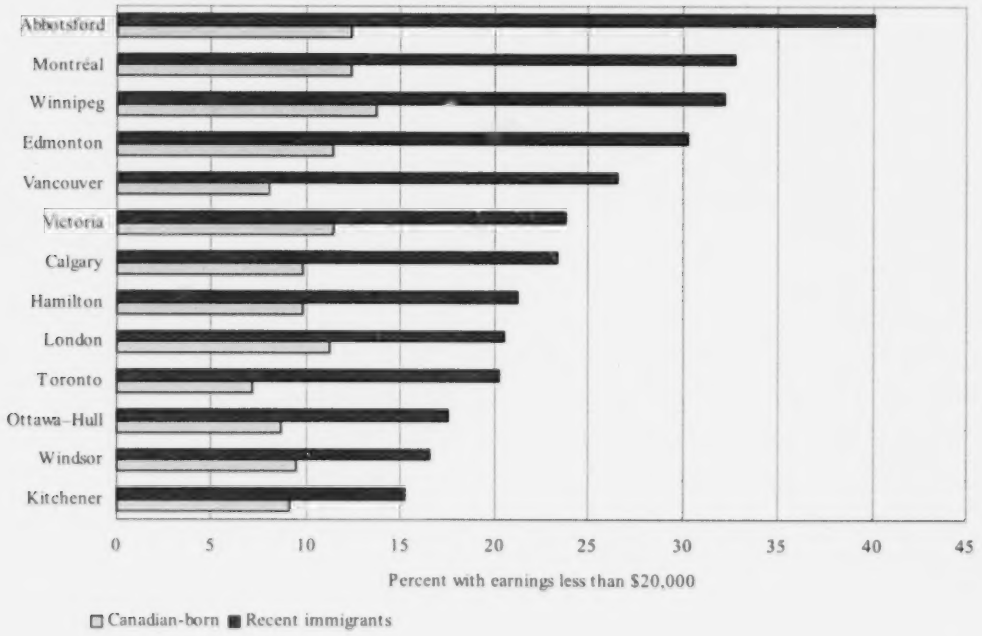
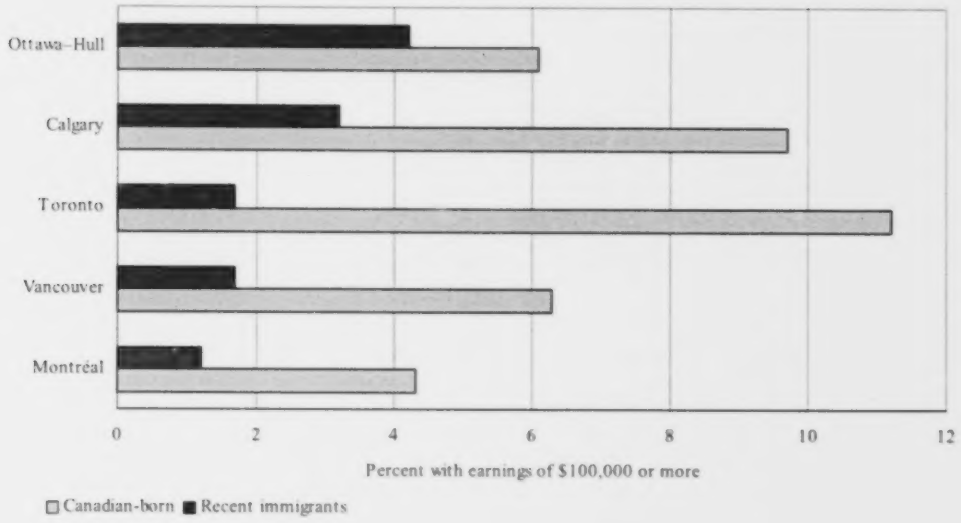


Figure 7.3: Percent of individuals aged 40 to 54 with earnings of $100,000 or more, by immigration status, selected CMAs, 2000



Chapter 8

Conclusion

Canada's large metropolitan areas differ from one another in many respects, such as climate, industrial composition, language, culture and so on. Similarly, they are each somewhat distinct in terms of immigration. For example, Vancouver stands out in terms of the relatively large share of economic immigrants it attracted through the 1990s, many arriving from China, Hong Kong and Taiwan. And unlike immigrants in other CMAs, many in Vancouver said that the climate was an important factor in their settlement decision.

Montréal is distinct from other major immigrant-receiving CMAs in terms of its linguistic profile. The largest shares of recent immigrants in Montréal arrived from Haiti, Algeria, France and Lebanon and many cited language as a key factor in their settlement decision. Montréal is also somewhat unique insofar as a larger share of its immigrants arrived in Canada as refugees than was the case in Toronto and Vancouver.

Perhaps the profile of immigration in Toronto is most distinct in terms of sheer volume, with more than four of every ten recent immigrants residing in that CMA.

But while one can point to these and other differences between CMAs, there are also many factors that are common to them all. Immigrants face common challenges in the resettlement process, such as finding suitable housing and getting a job that is commensurate with their education. These challenges are evident (to varying degrees) among immigrants in all CMAs.

Appendix Table A.1: Population estimates of selected CMAs, by immigration status, 2001

	Canadian-born	Recent immigrants	Immigrated 11 to 20 years earlier	Immigrated more than 20 years earlier	Total
Toronto	2,546,200	791,800	422,700	817,700	4,578,300
Vancouver	1,193,500	324,700	142,500	270,900	1,931,600
Windsor	234,600	24,300	10,700	32,800	302,300
Calgary	734,900	68,800	42,100	86,400	932,200
Ottawa–Hull	851,600	70,500	38,800	75,700	1,036,500
Montréal	2,718,100	215,000	128,100	278,400	3,339,500
Kitchener	316,300	26,100	17,600	46,800	406,800
Hamilton	493,800	35,500	23,500	95,400	648,300
Edmonton	753,100	44,900	37,600	82,700	918,100
London	342,500	19,500	15,100	45,800	422,900
Winnipeg	547,100	26,400	22,500	60,400	656,400
Victoria	245,400	9,900	8,100	39,600	302,900

Appendix Table A.2: Percentage of total population comprised of recent immigrants, selected CMAs

	1981	1991	2001
		percent	
Toronto	13.2	13.0	17.3
Vancouver	10.6	10.2	16.8
Windsor	4.9	4.9	8.0
Calgary	8.8	6.9	7.4
Abbotsford	na	4.9	7.1
Ottawa–Hull	4.2	5.1	6.8
Montréal	5.1	5.7	6.4
Kitchener	6.7	6.0	6.4
Hamilton	5.1	4.4	5.5
Edmonton	7.8	5.8	4.9
London	4.6	5.0	4.6
Winnipeg	6.0	5.1	4.0
Victoria	4.5	2.8	3.3
St. Catharines–Niagara	3.5	2.4	2.7
Kingston	2.7	2.5	2.4
Oshawa	4.3	3.1	2.4
Sherbrooke	1.4	1.6	2.3
Saskatoon	3.6	1.9	2.3
Halifax	2.1	1.7	2.1
Regina	3.1	1.9	1.7
Québec	0.8	0.9	1.3
Thunder Bay	2.3	1.4	1.1
St. John's	1.2	0.8	0.8
Sudbury	1.1	0.7	0.7
Saint John	1.7	0.8	0.6
Trois-Rivières	0.6	0.4	0.5
Chicoutimi–Jonquière	0.4	0.3	0.5

Appendix Table A.3: Percent of persons who use public transportation to commute to work, by immigration status and selected characteristics, Vancouver 2001

	Canadian-born	Immigrated 0 to 10 years earlier	Immigrated 11 to 20 years earlier	Immigrated more than 20 years earlier	Total
			percent		
Total	10.9	20.1	13.9	10.5	12.5
Gender					
Men	9.1	14.7	9.1	7.0	9.6
Women	13.0	25.6	18.8	14.4	15.7
Age Group					
Age 15 to 29	14.5	22.8	17.8	15.4	16.1
Age 30 to 39	10.2	20.0	11.6	10.6	12.4
Age 40 to 49	8.6	16.8	12.1	9.4	10.4
Age 50 to 59	8.3	18.7	14.4	10.2	10.2
Family Income					
$1 to $19,999	18.2	20.9	16.0	16.0	18.9
$20,000 to $39,999	14.9	19.6	15.1	12.7	16.2
$40,000 to $59,999	11.9	21.0	14.2	12.0	14.1
$60,000 to $79,999	9.4	19.0	13.1	10.3	11.3
$80,000 or more	7.6	16.6	11.8	7.7	8.7
Distance to Work					
0.1 to 4.9 kms.	9.8	18.5	12.5	8.7	11.3
5 to 9.9 kms.	13.2	24.2	17.4	12.9	15.4
10 to 19.9 kms.	10.7	21.7	14.3	10.3	12.6
20 kms. or more	13.3	21.2	15.4	13.9	14.4

* Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Appendix Table A.4: Percent of persons who use public transportation to commute to work, by immigration status and selected characteristics, Montréal 2001

	Canadian-born	Immigrated 0 to 10 years earlier	Immigrated 11 to 20 years earlier	Immigrated more than 20 years earlier	Total
			percent		
Total	20.1	47.8	34.9	23.5	22.8
Gender					
Men	16.0	39.9	26.0	15.2	18.0
Women	24.5	57.7	45.7	34.3	28.1
Age Group					
Age 15 to 29	29.9	58.2	48.8	36.3	32.6
Age 30 to 39	16.2	44.2	28.5	22.5	19.9
Age 40 to 49	16.2	41.0	30.9	22.3	18.8
Age 50 to 59	15.2	42.3	30.8	23.4	17.9
Family Income					
$1 to $19,999	27.8	58.4	49.7	33.2	35.6
$20,000 to $39,999	24.1	49.8	39.6	30.5	29.2
$40,000 to $59,999	19.0	44.0	33.5	23.4	22.0
$60,000 to $79,999	16.3	39.5	28.6	22.3	18.2
$80,000 or more	15.4	36.0	25.4	16.9	16.4
Distance to Work					
0.1 to 4.9 kms.	20.2	46.6	35.4	22.9	23.2
5 to 9.9 kms.	30.4	58.1	41.8	31.0	33.3
10 to 19.9 kms.	18.6	44.5	32.0	22.9	20.8
20 kms. or more	11.9	26.2	20.3	14.4	12.6

* Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Appendix Table A.5: Percent of persons who use public transportation to commute to work, by immigration status and selected characteristics, Ottawa–Hull, 2001

	Canadian-born	Immigrated 0 to 10 years earlier	Immigrated 11 to 20 years earlier	Immigrated more than 20 years earlier	Total
			percent		
Total	17.8	33.5	25.7	18.1	19.2
Gender					
Men	15.2	26.3	19.4	13.9	16.1
Women	20.5	42.1	33.1	23.2	22.6
Age Group					
Age 15 to 29	24.3	44.8	37.3	23.3	26.2
Age 30 to 39	13.8	27.8	22.9	17.4	16.0
Age 40 to 49	15.5	28.1	20.1	17.5	16.5
Age 50 to 59	15.6	32.8	20.1	18.2	16.6
Family Income					
$1 to $19,999	26.5	45.1	38.1	27.5	31.3
$20,000 to $39,999	20.7	38.3	31.6	18.4	24.0
$40,000 to $59,999	17.3	31.4	27.4	18.2	19.1
$60,000 to $79,999	16.4	31.2	25.1	19.1	17.8
$80,000 or more	15.2	22.9	19.3	15.0	15.7
Distance to Work					
0.1 to 4.9 kms	17.2	32.6	24.9	15.3	18.6
5 to 9.9 kms	23.6	36.8	31.6	22.8	25.0
10 to 19.9 kms	20.2	33.7	26.2	20.9	21.3
20 kms or more	8.9	26.8	14.4	12.3	9.9

* Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Appendix Table A.6: Percent of persons who use public transportation to commute to work, by immigration status and selected characteristics, Calgary 2001

	Canadian-born	Immigrated 0 to 10 years earlier	Immigrated 11 to 20 years earlier	Immigrated more than 20 years earlier	Total
			percent		
Total	12.7	24.6	16.3	12.6	13.8
Gender					
Men	15.5	31.0	21.1	16.8	17.1
Women	10.4	18.4	12.0	9.3	10.9
Age Group					
Age 15 to 29	17.1	29.7	23.5	18.0	18.4
Age 30 to 39	10.8	19.8	13.1	12.2	12.0
Age 40 to 49	10.6	21.9	13.8	12.3	11.8
Age 50 to 59	15.6	32.8	20.1	18.2	16.6
Family Income					
$1 to $19,999	18.8	31.1	20.7	15.1	21.1
$20,000 to $39,999	16.7	27.5	13.8	16.6	18.0
$40,000 to $59,999	12.9	24.1	16.3	11.9	14.3
$60,000 to $79,999	12.0	23.9	13.6	11.7	13.1
$80,000 or more	10.5	21.1	16.6	11.4	11.4
Distance to Work					
0.1 to 4.9 kms.	11.9	24.0	14.6	9.8	12.8
5 to 9.9 kms.	16.8	29.8	19.3	17.0	18.1
10 to 19.9 kms.	15.1	25.8	19.1	15.3	16.2
20 kms. or more	3.7	14.4	–	–	4.3

* Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Appendix Table A.7: Percent of persons aged 18 to 24 attending school, by immigration status, selected CMAs, 2001

	Part-time attendance				
	Canadian-born	Immigrated within past 10 years	Immigrated 11 to 20 years earlier	Immigrated more than 20 years ago	Total
Victoria	12.9	14.0	17.9	11.1	13.0
Vancouver	13.9	13.1	14.1	17.2	13.8
London	7.2	5.9	7.3	13.7	7.1
Ottawa–Hull	8.4	9.3	7.6	6.8	8.4
Kitchener	7.4	7.5	9.5	8.7	7.5
Montréal	9.3	10.0	10.8	9.9	9.4
Windsor	8.5	7.9	7.2	9.1	8.4
Toronto	7.2	7.9	8.0	9.7	7.5
Hamilton	7.1	8.9	5.9	4.7	7.2
Edmonton	9.9	10.7	11.3	9.5	10.0
Calgary	11.0	12.1	11.3	14.5	11.1
Winnipeg	10.0	10.1	12.8	11.5	10.1
	Full-time attendance				
	Canadian-born	Immigrated within past 10 years	Immigrated 11 to 20 years earlier	Immigrated more than 20 years ago	Total
Victoria	42.0	63.9	50.4	38.9	43.0
Vancouver	42.2	58.8	54.6	35.6	46.8
London	49.7	65.4	59.3	55.2	51.2
Ottawa–Hull	52.1	61.7	66.2	51.2	53.5
Kitchener	43.8	59.8	55.0	41.3	45.6
Montréal	49.5	54.2	57.7	45.3	50.2
Windsor	45.9	55.6	58.4	26.7	47.3
Toronto	53.2	55.5	58.4	45.9	54.2
Hamilton	47.3	53.2	47.8	50.2	47.8
Edmonton	40.3	50.5	52.3	42.9	41.4
Calgary	37.9	47.3	50.8	39.8	3½.4
Winnipeg	39.5	45.5	44.6	37.8	40.0

Appendix Table A.8: Percent of persons aged 25 to 54 attending school part-time or full-time, by immigration status and selected characteristics, Vancouver and Montréal, 2001

Vancouver	Canadian-born	Immigrated 0 to 10 years earlier	Immigrated 11 to 20 years earlier	Immigrated more than 20 years earlier	Total
			percent		
Female	14.2	19.4	11.7	9.5	14.4
Male	11.1	16.5	10.3	8.4	11.7
Age Group					
Age 25 to 29	26.2	27.9	30.1	27.5	26.9
Age 30 to 39	13.4	20.7	10.4	13.1	14.7
Age 40 to 49	8.3	14.0	7.9	7.0	9.2
Age 50 to 54	5.3	7.3	4.4	4.9	5.4
Education					
High school or less	7.2	10.3	5.4	4.2	7.2
Certificate or diploma	15.0	21.6	15.0	11.6	15.5
Bachelor's degree	17.3	22.9	16.6	12.2	18.0
MA, PhD or prof. degree	18.7	24.4	14.9	14.1	19.5
Montréal	Canadian-born	Immigrated 0 to 10 years earlier	Immigrated 11 to 20 years earlier	Immigrated more than 20 years earlier	Total
			percent		
Female	11.1	22.4	12.8	8.8	12.0
Male	8.8	21.6	11.7	6.7	9.9
Age Group					
Age 25 to 29	23.7	31.9	30.9	28.6	25.1
Age 30 to 39	10.0	24.1	12.6	12.0	11.9
Age 40 to 49	6.8	14.1	7.9	6.4	7.2
Age 50 to 54	3.7	8.8	6.3	3.8	4.0
Education					
High school or less	4.5	11.7	6.2	3.1	5.0
Certificate or diploma	12.7	23.6	17.2	11.1	13.6
Bachelor's degree	14.9	31.7	17.0	11.2	16.5
MA, PhD or prof. degree	18.6	31.3	19.2	14.3	20.4

Appendix Table A.9: Percent of persons aged 25 to 54 attending school, by immigration status and selected characteristics, 2001

	Part-time attendance				
	Canadian-born	Immigrated within past 10 years	Immigrated 11 to 20 years earlier	Immigrated more than 20 years ago	Total
London	6.3	10.1	5.5	5.1	6.4
Ottawa-Hull	6.9	11.5	8.0	5.7	7.3
Kitchener	7.3	13.2	6.9	5.4	7.6
Montréal	6.5	8.7	6.5	4.9	6.5
Winnipeg	7.0	10.6	7.1	5.5	7.0
Windsor	5.9	10.2	5.3	4.1	6.1
Edmonton	6.6	8.0	6.4	5.3	6.5
Victoria	7.5	8.7	8.4	5.9	7.4
Hamilton	7.2	10.5	6.6	5.3	7.2
Calgary	7.2	9.6	6.6	6.0	7.3
Vancouver	8.5	11.7	7.4	6.6	8.8
Toronto	6.7	10.1	7.4	5.4	7.3
	Full-time attendance				
	Canadian-born	Immigrated within past 10 years	Immigrated 11 to 20 years earlier	Immigrated more than 20 years ago	Total
London	3.5	15.8	4.9	2.1	4.1
Ottawa-Hull	3.5	13.8	5.7	2.6	4.4
Kitchener	2.4	10.2	4.4	1.7	3.1
Montréal	3.5	13.3	5.8	2.9	4.4
Winnipeg	3.9	10.7	4.3	2.2	4.1
Windsor	2.3	9.4	3.6	1.2	3.0
Edmonton	4.3	11.6	5.9	3.3	4.8
Victoria	5.4	10.4	4.8	3.3	5.4
Hamilton	2.5	8.5	3.0	1.6	2.8
Calgary	3.7	8.5	3.6	2.8	4.0
Vancouver	4.1	6.4	3.6	2.4	4.3
Toronto	3.1	6.9	3.2	1.7	3.7

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